

PRS-KAR-87-038
8 JUNE 1987

212039



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

JPRS Report

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

East Asia

Korea

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

19980211 088

REPRODUCED BY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161

26
124
A46

JPRS-KAR-87-038

18 JUNE 1987

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN

ROK Daily Opposes Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From Asia-Pacific (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 24 May 87)	1
Chong Chun-ki Speaks at CPRF Meeting (KCNA, 21 May 87; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 20 May 87)	3
KCNA Coverage	3
Text of Speech, by Chong Chun-ki	5
DPRK Commentator Assails Suppression of RDP Platform (Kim Myong-nam; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 21 May 87)	13
CPRF Denounces South for Anticommunist Moves (KCNA, 28 May 87)	15
Social Democratic Party Supports CPRF on Unification (KCNA, 23 May 87)	16
DPRK Delegations to North-South Talks Hold Meeting (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 24 May 87)	17
DPRK Organization Heads Denounce South's Reunification Stand (CNA, 26 May 87)	21

OLYMPICS

KCNA Says DPRK Olympic Cohosting Proposal Must Be Realized (KCNA, 25 May 87)	22
ROK Daily Regrets North's Refusal of IOC Proposal (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 28 May 87)	24

VNS Denounces South Propaganda for Seoul Olympics (Yun Chong-won; Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea; 22 May 87)	26
Briefs	
Nicaragua Supports DPRK Cohosting Proposal	30
SOUTH KOREA	
POLITICAL	
New Premier Vows Honesty, Sincerity in Solving Issues (THE KOREA HERALD, 27 May 87)	31
Dailies on Cabinet Reshuffle (CHOSON ILBO, 27 May 87; HANGUK ILBO, 27 May 87)	33
CHOSON ILBO Comments, Editorial	33
HANGUK ILBO Comments, Editorial	34
Daily Demands Assembly Investigation of State Affairs (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 26 May 87)	37
Daily on Lack of Political Response to Public Sentiment (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 21 May 87)	39
ECONOMIC	
New Cabinet Economic Team To Maintain Present Policy (YONHAP, 27 May 87; THE KOREA HERALD, 27 May 87)	41
No Major Changes Expected	41
People's Confidence Termed Important	42
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	
Reasons for Constructing Nuclear Power Plant Units 11, 12 (Kim Se-jong; WONJARYOK SANOP, Jan 87)	44
FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE	
Comments on Kim's China Visit (CHUNGANG ILBO, 22 May 87; CHOSON ILBO, 26 May 87)	51
Daily on 'Secret Talks', Editorial	51
Results of Visit Discussed, Editorial	52
NORTH KOREA	
POLITICAL	
Kim Il-song Termed Source of Country's Greatness (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 22 May 87)	55

NODONG SINMUN Editorials for January-February 1987 (NODONG SINMUN, Jan-Feb 87)	61
Daily on Establishing Chuche in Ideology (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 25 May 87)	68
Briefs Construction for Youth Festival	73
ECONOMIC	
Large-Scale Industrial Enterprises Under Reconstruction (KCNA, 26 May 87)	74
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	
Briefs DPRK-GDR Protocols Signed	75
FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE	
DPRK Daily Says U.S. Aggressor in South Korea (KCNA, 22 May 87)	76
Kim Il-song 'Successful' PRC Visit Hailed (KCNA, 28 May 87)	78
Film on Kim Chong-il 1983 PRC Visit Shown Abroad (KCNA, 28 May 87)	80
Soviet Defense Delegation Tours Mangyongdae, Other Sites (Pyongyang Domestic Service, various dates)	81
'Full Support' Extended	81
Tribute at Tower of Liberation	82
Gorbachev Speech at Luncheon for SRV Leader Reported (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 21 May 87)	83
Signature Campaign for Peace, Reunification of Korea Brisk (KCNA, 29 May 87)	84
Seoul Students Demand Truth of Torture Death (KCNA, 28 May 87)	85
South's 'Concealing' of Torture Incident Denounced (Cho Tu-ul; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 23 May 87)	86
Daily Assails Remarks on RDP Platform (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 22 May 87)	89

Daily on Cabinet Reshuffle in South (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 26 May 87)	92
Buddhists Stage Mass Rally at Kwangju Street (THE KOREA TIMES, 29 May 87)	94
Reportage on Commemoration of Kwangju Uprising (Various sources, various dates)	96
SKNDF Open Letter to People	96
VNS Hails Uprising, Anti-U.S. Struggle, by Kim Chol-min	106
Choe Tae-pok Speaks at Mass Rally	108
Commentary on Suppression of Service, by Cho Tong-ik	118

/9986

ROK DAILY OPPOSES WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES FROM ASIA-PACIFIC

SK250734 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "We Oppose Japan's Defense Share--the Shift of the U.S. 7th Fleet Will Break the Balance of Power"]

[Text] Recently we have noticed a few serious indications showing the possibility of breaking the balance of power which has been maintained for a half century since the war. The "balance of power" constitutes at all times a very important factor for international society to maintain peace.

This was proven by the history of China in the age of wars and of Europe in the 19th Century, as well as by today's East-West relations. However, our surroundings show that the Soviet forces are gradually drawing near while the United States is demonstrating its intention of gradually withdrawing.

The sudden extension of the Soviet power to Asia since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975 and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979 seemed to shake the situation in Northeast Asia, with the Korean peninsula as the center. However, the fact that the U.S.-communist China distance has been narrowed as a natural reaction to such situation is a fortunate event for the security in this area.

Nevertheless, the traditional Soviet will to "advance toward the East and South" has become more persistent. According to reports, North Korea has offered Nampo to the Soviet Union as a port of call for the Soviet Navy, following Wonsan. North Korea also allowed the Soviet Union to fly its military aircraft through North Korea's airspace.

Recently, bombers belonging to the Soviet Far East Air Force flew a circuitous route to Sakhalin, flying over North Korea, the Yellow Sea, Okinawa, and the Japanese islands. Going counter to this, Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is constantly undertaking a peace offensive in a specious manner. In Vladivostok at the end of July last year, he made a gesture, describing his ideas for the development of Siberia as pursuing peace. He recently declared that if the United States withdraws its nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula, Japan and the Philippines, the Soviet Union will eliminate [pyegi] medium-range missiles in Europe and Asia. This is a

specious proposal. However, eliminating nuclear weapons is an issue which should be discussed from the viewpoint of the balance of power, not as a card in negotiations. Some progressive controversialists, ignoring such a viewpoint and regarding the issue as a simple matter, believe that only the elimination of nuclear weapons is a shortcut to peace and call for this abolition.

However, the total elimination of nuclear weapons in Asia by the United States and the Soviet Union, as called for by Gorbachev, means opening a road of invasion for the Soviet Union and its satellite forces, whose conventional military forces are overwhelmingly superior to those of the United States. For example, the Soviet ground forces consisted of 57 divisions and the Soviet Pacific Fleet has 1.8 million tonnage, or 830 vessels, including 373 submarines and 284 various combat ships. In addition, the fuselages of some 2,200 aircraft carrying bombs, including 290 fearful Backfire planes, are directed toward us. Thus, U.S. non-nuclear military power does not have the capacity to restrain the Soviet ambition for aggression.

Under such circumstances, the United States recently indicated its intention to make Japan assume a share in the defense of the North Pacific. This is indeed a dangerous idea.

On 18 May, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger revealed that if Japan assumes a share of the defense in the Northwest Pacific, the United States may redeploy its reserves, including the 7th Fleet, to the Indian Ocean. The United States came up with such ideas in the [word indistinct]. However, it reconsidered every time.

The reason is simple. The United States should not leave the Asian-Pacific area an empty space and should not make Japan directly confront the Soviet Union, even if it has sufficient strength. The withdrawal of U.S. military forces, whether ground or naval forces, from the Asian-Pacific region will result in Soviet military intervention. In the event that Japan coarsely irritates the Soviet Union, dangerous consequences may result. We hope the U.S. security policymakers will ponder their Asian strategy.

/6662

CSO: 4107/188

CHONG CHUN-KI SPEAKS AT CPRF MEETING

KCNA Coverage

SK210607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--An extraordinary enlarged meeting of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland was held on 20 May at the People's Palace of Culture.

The meeting discussed measures to cope with the South Korean authorities' extremely grave stand negating dialogue and reunification.

A report was made at the meeting by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administration Council and vice chairman of the CPRF.

I would like to bring before the meeting the unjust and anti-national nature of the speech of the South Korean puppet unification minister at a press conference on 15 May clarifying the "government's official view" on the program policy of the newly formed Reunification Democratic Party on the matter of reunification, the reporter said, and continued:

Firstly, the puppet unification minister denied the fact that the reunification of the nation is the supreme task of the nation transcending the political ideology and system and placed ideology and system above the reunification of the nation.

This time the South Korean rulers regarded the reunification of the country as a secondary matter and, absolutising ideology and system, expressed the anti-national stand that system is more important than reunification and, therefore, system should be placed above reunification. This is an anti-national act trampling underfoot the desire of the whole nation for reunification.

To reunify the country is today the supreme task of our nation which brooks not a moment's delay.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"To reunify the divided country is the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people and the most pressing task facing our people today."

From the first days of the division of the country the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have put up the reunification of the country as the greatest task of the nation and made all possible efforts to achieve it.

Secondly, the puppet unification minister laid stress on "unification under the system of liberal democracy."

This, in essence, is "unification by prevailing over communism" and means extending the colonial military fascist system in South Korea up to the northern half. That is, indeed, a very dangerous jargon.

The remarks of the puppet unification minister who called for "unification under the system of liberal democracy" are an open declaration of war.

At the same time, they are declaration totally negating North-South dialogue.

Thirdly, the puppet unification minister said that the 4 July joint statement is not "a logic of unification" but "a logic of dialogue and co-existence."

If this is not an ignorant utterance of an ignoramus, it is a perfidious act completely reversing the basic spirit of the 4 July joint statement.

The assertion of the South Korean "unification minister" that the 4 July joint statement is not "a logic of unification" but "a mere logic of dialogue and co-existence" is a deliberate trick to nullify the nation's joint declaration of reunification which is recorded in the hearts of the entire people at home and abroad and which is publicly recognized by the world and make our nation a lifeless existence not having even a declaration of reunification. This indicates that the present rulers of South Korea are openly committing a perfidious act which their predecessors could not dare commit.

Fourthly, the puppet unification minister denied freedom of nationwide discourse on reunification.

The South Korean rulers claim that a discourse on unification can be made only by themselves and regard it as a crime for other political parties and politicians to speak about the reunification question and attack them. This is an act unhesitatingly gainsaying what they have already said. This cannot but be a self-righteous assertion and a fascist way of thinking which can be practiced only by shameless dictators.

Fifthly, the puppet unification minister denied the danger of nuclear war created on the Korean Peninsula.

The puppet unification minister denied the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and vindicated the U.S. imperialists' scheme to convert it into a nuclear base. This fact alone is enough to clearly reveal once again the fact that the present rulers of South Korea are a group of traitors without an equal in the world who are utterly indifferent to the devastation of the territory and the nuclear holocaust of the nation.

The reporter said that the anti-national stand of the South Korean puppets was entirely manipulated behind the scene by the United States.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

It adopted a statement of the CPRF and an open questionnaire to the South Korean authorities.

The questionnaire urged the South Korean authorities to clarify their stand on the "priority to system" over reunification, "unification under the system of liberal democracy" and "a logic of co-existence" cried about by the "unification minister."

It also urged them to clearly explain once again their so-called "proposal for national concord and democratic unification," their basic stand in dialogue, the reason why they opposed freedom of a nationwide discourse on reunification and their stand on nuclear war.

Text of Speech

SK221256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 May 87

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and vice chairman of the CPRF, at "enlarged emergency meeting of the CPRF" on 20 May--read by announcer]

[Text] Today we are sitting in an enlarged emergency meeting of the CPRF held in connection with the so-called government's official views, recently announced by the persons in authority in South Korea, which denied peace and dialogue and opposed reunification.

As has been reported, on 15 May a person holding the title of minister of the national unification board spoke at a press conference arranged to make public the government's official position on the portion of the platform adopted by the newly inaugurated Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] that deals with unification policy. He made very dangerous remarks that unification should be realized on the basis of liberal democratic principles and that the 4 July joint statement is not the logic of unification, but is the logic of dialogue and co-existence--a remark that should be regarded as a serious utterance.

No sooner had the persons in authority in South Korea made public their assertions of denying peace and dialogue and of opposing reunification than all the Korean people unanimously expressed their indignation. In addition, the world's people who hope for peaceful settlement of the Korean question have unanimously expressed their outrage.

Under circumstances like this, we consider it necessary to correctly analyze the antinational and dangerous war logic in the assertions by the person who holds the title of the minister of the national reunification board and discuss emergency measures in an enlarged emergency meeting.

This being the case, first of all I will point out at this meeting the unjustness and antinational nature of the so-called government's official views by the South Korean ruling clique.

First, the person who holds the title of the puppet minister of the national unification board gave precedence to ideology and system over national reunification, denying that national reunification is a paramount national task that transcends political ideology and system.

In this way, the South Korean ruling clique made public its antinational stand that the system is more important than reunification and that, therefore, the system should be given precedence over reunification, thus regarding national reunification as secondary and ideology and system as absolute. This is an antinational act of trampling underfoot the aspirations of the entire population for reunification.

To our people who have suffered division for over 40 years nothing is more pressing and important than national reunification. Because of the division of the country and people that has continued for as long as 40 years, our people do not know whether their blood relatives scattered in the North and South are alive or dead, a uniform development of the nation has been held in check in our country, and the common feature of the people is now vanishing.

If such national division is allowed to continue, our people will be kept divided indefinitely and will fall victim to the outside aggressors to suffer disaster and ignominy from which it is impossible to recover. Therefore, reunifying the fatherland is a paramount national task of our people which cannot be delayed for even a moment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Reunifying the divided fatherland is the paramount national aspiration of the entire Korean people and a most pressing task facing our people now.

Assuming national reunification as the paramount national task from the day the country was divided, the government of the republic has made every possible effort to achieve reunification. In particular, we have consistently maintained the stand of not attempting to impose our ideology and system on South Korea and of promoting national harmony by transcending ideology and system, and of attempting to settle the question of national reunification, the nation's longstanding desire, before anything else.

This is a patriotic stand of attempting to settle the question of national reunification as the first priority issue by giving precedence to the desire of the population for reunification and national interests.

If, contrary to this, ideology and system are regarded as absolute and the system is given precedence while reunification is regarded as secondary, our people will not be able to achieve national reunification for an indefinite period and will not be able to extricate themselves from division and sufferings.

In fact, regarding ideology and system as absolute and reunification as secondary is an antinational act opposing national reunification itself and pursuing the perpetuation of division--a splittist maneuver.

The South Korean ruling clique's logic of regarding the system as most important also runs counter to even the remarks of the person currently holding power in South Korea, who said in a policy speech delivered in January 1982 that as long as anyone in the North and South insists on reunifying the country only through the method of adhering to its own thoughts, ideology, and system, reunification can never be achieved.

If those who hold power in South Korea are not attempting to give precedence to thoughts, ideology, and system as they claim, they should transcend the thoughts, ideology, and system as a matter of course and give precedence to reunification.

In fact, it is the popular masses who have the right to choose their own system. It is also the popular masses who are in charge of carrying out the cause of national reunification. This being the case, under no circumstances can the system be placed above the people. It is extremely self-evident that the system cannot be regarded as something above reunification.

Those who insist on regarding the system as something absolute or as a priority issue are the splittists who run counter to national desire for reunification. They have no place among our people. For this very reason, we believe that the remarks of the person who holds the title of the puppet minister of the national unification board--who, representing the South Korean ruling clique's antireunification and splittist stand, openly advocated the logic of regarding the system as above national reunification--should be regarded as a very serious development.

Second, the person holding the title of the puppet minister of the national unification board stressed the need to reunify the country under a liberal democratic system.

This is nothing but an assertion that, essentially, they would extend South Korea's fascist military colonial ruling system even to the northern half by reunifying the country through defeating communism. It is, therefore, a very dangerous and outrageous remark.

The traitorous South Korean group's call for reunification under the liberal democratic system is a replica of the northward march for reunification which has long gone bankrupt. It has also laid bare an antinational attempt to provoke another war.

As is widely known, there exist different ideologies and systems in the North and South of our country and neither of the two sides would make concessions on its own when it comes to ideology and system. Under the circumstances like this, attempting to reunify the country based on anyone side's ideology and system can be achieved only when the other side's ideology and system are eliminated by the use of force, and there is no way other than war to do this.

The South Korean puppets know this themselves very well. Nevertheless, a person who holds the title of the puppet minister of the national unification board has not only denied peaceful reunification transcending ideology and system, but he has also advocated reunification under the liberal democratic system which cannot but depend on strength, thereby laying bare the fact that although they pay lip service to peaceful reunification, they are in fact pursuing reunification through the use of force and reunification through war.

Not content with his insistence on reunifying the country under the liberal democratic system, the person who holds the title of the puppet minister of the national unification board went so far as to suggest that the so-called policy for unification through national harmony and democracy is one of firm maintenance of the mission of preserving the liberal democratic order, thereby laying bare the fact that it is not a policy for peaceful reunification, but a policy of reunifying through the use of force.

All told, the remarks by the person who holds the title of the puppet minister of the national unification board, who insisted on reunification under the liberal democratic system, are nothing but an open declaration of war. At the same time, this constitutes a flat refusal of the North-South talks.

To make a long story short, North-South talks are conducted with a view toward dissolving misunderstanding and distrust, promoting national harmony by casting aside differences of the two sides and mutually agreeing to compromise, and, going one step further, toward realizing national reunification by peaceful means. Such being the case, talks are necessary only when the two sides, have taken the stand to unanimously regard reunification as the most pressing national task and to realize it by peaceful means, not by war. Also, talks are significant only when this is true. If one party does not regard reunification as a pressing task and, what is more, tries to achieve it through war, not by peaceful means, there is no need for talks.

As North-South talks are, in the South Korean side's point of view, bilateral dialogue conducted together with the communists in the northern half, such talks can be successful only when each side recognizes the other side, tolerates it, and, doing one step further, is willing to unite with the other side.

Conducting talks while not recognizing the other party to dialogue and insisting on annihilating it is an unbecoming act and it will be used for confrontation even if the talks are conducted.

Meanwhile, openly insisting on reunification by force of arms, the puppet minister of the national unification board this time persisted in the state policy of anticommunism, and thus rejected any procommunist act. This constitutes precisely a stern refusal of North-South dialogue itself and shows that dialogue the South Korean rulers have talked about thus far is not only an out-and-out lie but also a means designed to gain time for war preparations.

The third problem is that the puppet minister of the national unification board stated that the 4 July joint statement was not aimed at reunification but at dialogue and coexistence. This is either an ignorant person's ignorant utterance or a breach of faith designed to completely reverse the basic spirit of the 4 July joint statement.

The 4 July joint statement, which was elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song 15 years ago and which was accepted by the persons in authority of South Korean authorities, includes, as its basic content, the three principles of national reunification--independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. Therefore, the joint statement is the common reunification declaration that the North and South jointly vowed and promised before all of the nation would be faithfully implemented.

In a nutshell, the 4 July joint statement stresses the urgent need for reunification from the beginning to the end and consistently includes the content necessary to expedite reunification only. Therefore, no logic of fixation of peace nor logic of coexistence is included in the content of the joint statement.

It is an already known fact that the South Korean side, too, repeatedly acknowledged and fully concurred that the 4 July joint statement is the common platform of the nation for national reunification, not for coexistence.

At the site of the great leader's reception in May 1972, the delegate of the South Korean side said: I definitely pledge before you, Mr Premier [Kim Il-song], that we will advance, making the three principles of reunification our pillar of reunification.

Later, the highest person in authority of South Korea told the delegate of our side who visited Seoul: I fully agree and concur in the three principles of reunification discussed and agreed upon in Pyongyang.

The present ruler of South Korea has also made the utterances supporting and concurring in the 4 July joint statement and the three principles of national reunification at every opportunity.

In particular, the 28th UN General Assembly session held in November 1973 acknowledged the 4 July North-South joint statement as an important document which prescribed the three principles for the reunification of Korea. Later, the 30th UN General Assembly session held in November 1975 adopted an important resolution, expressing its stand of respecting the principle of the North-South joint statement issued to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Furthermore, the political declaration adopted at the fifth summit conference of the nonaligned nations held in Colombo in August 1976 and the political declaration adopted at the seventh nonaligned summit conference held in New Delhi in March 1983 expressed support to the Korean people's struggle to

reunify the country peacefully and without foreign interference on the basis of the three principles of national reunification clarified in the 4 July North-South joint statement and unanimously declared that the reunification of Korea should be resolved by the Korean people themselves according to the three principles.

All such facts firmly prove that the 4 July North-South joint statement is the reunification declaration in which a milestone of national reunification is elucidated thoroughly and completely. Nevertheless, the South Korean minister of the national unification board this time defined the 4 July joint statement as a merely intending dialogue and coexistence, not as intending reunification. This is a deliberate scheme designed not only to revoke the joint declaration for reunification of the nation, which has been kept in the hearts of all of our compatriots at home and abroad and which has been officially acknowledged by the people of the world, but also to make out nation an emaciated nation without a reunification declaration. This also shows that the present rulers in South Korea are openly perpetrating a breach of faith which even their predecessors could not dare to perpetrate. Therefore, this shows that the present rulers in South Korea are a most conservative, reactionary, national splittist, and treacherous group which has turned in reverse more far than their previous dictators in dealing with the reunification question.

The fourth problem is that the puppet minister of the national unification board refused the freedom of nationwide debates on reunification. Free participation in the debates on reunification is the right of the nation which no one can block. Furthermore, it is extremely natural for a group of politicians to present its unique policy on reunification and to discuss the reunification question.

In his state policy speech on 22 January 1982, the present highest person in authority of South Korea stated that the reunification question should not be led by a specific social stratum or a group in an exclusive manner but should reflect the free will of the compatriots.

Nevertheless, while attacking other political parties and politicians, regarding their utterances on the reunification question as a criminal act, the South Korean rulers have insisted that they are the only persons who can debate reunification. This constitutes an open reversal of the utterances on reunification that they have made thus far. Therefore, this is a self-righteous assertion of the brazen-faced dictators and their fascist way of thinking.

The fifth problem is that the puppet minister of the national unification board this time denied the danger of a nuclear war prevailing on the Korean peninsula. As has been widely known, more than 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons have already been deployed in South Korea. It has been reported that more nuclear weapons will be deployed in South Korea in the future.

The U.S. imperialists will use nuclear weapons if they provoke a war of aggression in Korea. Furthermore, they have made South Korea a nuclear base, the

largest in scale in the world, in order to realize their strategy of aggression against Asia. They are constantly increasing nuclear weapons in South Korea.

If the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are used, the land of Korea will be devastated. Consequently, the Korean nation will undergo an irretrievable nuclear disaster. Among the Koreans who have sound thought, there is no one who does not feel the danger of the nuclear weapons in South Korea which can devastate this land and which can exterminate our nation. Among the Koreans who have conscience, there is no one who does not make an issue of the danger of the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

Such being the situation, the puppet minister of the national unification board this time denied the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and defended the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of turning South Korea into a nuclear base. Through this fact alone, we can clearly realize once again that the present rulers in South Korea are precisely the unprecedentedly treacherous and treasonous group which is never concerned about devastation of the land and nuclear holocaust of the nation.

The above is the major content that we must make an issue of, expose, and condemn in connection with the puppet national unification board's minister of the utterances this time.

We can say that through the puppet unification minister's utterances this time the main cause of failing to hold North-South dialogue despite our repeated and sincere efforts and the reason why the South Korean rulers have frantically sought the policy of confrontation and war have become clearer.

In a word, it stems from the treacherous, treasonous, and criminal stand of the South Korean rulers, who do not want dialogue for reunification and who have tried to expand their colonial and fascist ruling system even to the North by means of war with the support of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists after delaying the time in order to cultivate the national strength.

Because of such a stand of the South Korean rulers against dialogue, peace, and reunification, North-South dialogue has not been held as yet and more grave obstacles have been created on the road of reunification.

The antinational stand of the South Korean puppets is due entirely to the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the United States. The U.S. imperialists have clamored as if they were interested in dialogue and reunification in our country. However, they have never wanted dialogue for reunification and peaceful reunification in our country thus far.

The United States has attempted to invent an excuse for its permanent occupation of South Korea by continuing the present tense situation on the Korean peninsula at any cost. Thus, they have attempted to hold on to South Korea as their permanent military base for aggression.

If our nation fails to check and frustrate the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers who have sought confrontation, war, and division, detente, dialogue, and people in our country that all of our brethren have desired cannot be expected.

All of the compatriots in the North and South and overseas should turn out in a nationwide struggle to sternly check and frustrate the criminal maneuvers of the South Korean rulers against dialogue, peace, and reunification.

I believe that at today's expanded meeting we should seriously analyze and review the grave situation created in our country by the South Korean puppets' maneuvers against reunification and dialogue and should take relevant measures to cope with this.

/6662

CSO: 4110/153

DPRK COMMENTATOR ASSAILS SUPPRESSION OF RDP PLATFORM

SK260545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 21 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Tyranny of Those Who Are Afraid of Reunification"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan traitorous clique, while persistently finding fault with the platform of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], is openly kicking up maneuvers to suppress this party. The puppet minister of the National Unification Board, in a press interview, expressed what is called the government's official view on the RDP platform on reunification. Following this, on 15, 18, and 20 May, the DJP successively issued statements demanding in a threatening manner that the RDP revise its platform. In a press interview on 22 May, DJP Chairman No Tae-u, too, said that it is natural that the RDP revise portions of its platform in question and that it must at least express its intention to revise them.

The fascist clique is even mobilizing institutions for suppression on the ground that the RDP is not yielding to their pressure. The puppet prosecutor's office, while noting that the RDP platform on reunification is in violation of the State Security Law, says that it would summon those involved in drafting the platform to investigate the process of the drafting and its background and that it would also take measures concerning RDP lawmakers if they were involved. In connection with this, the rascals asked the former chief editor of the NKDP organ to report to the prosecutor's office. A mean and violent suppression against the opposition party, this is a fit of those who are afraid of reunification.

The RDP clarified in its platform that national reunification is the first task of national history that transcends political ideology and systems. This is the act of expressing its political assertion that cannot be made an issue of.

It is a matter of course that a party discusses reunification after presenting its own policy on reunification. It is clarified in the 4 July Joint Statement, which the North and the South agreed upon, that differences in ideals, ideology, and systems must be transcended in resolving the question of reunification. The South Korean ruler himself also discussed this in the so-called policy speech in 1982. The opposition party presented this as its platform. However, they ask the opposition party to revise it, while groundlessly finding

fault with it, and even threaten to deal with this matter, on charges of the violation of vicious laws, by using the force of authority, and to disband the opposition party. Where can one find more self-righteous tyranny than this?

The fellows who repeatedly babble about party politics and free democracy are suppressing the opposition party on the ground that it expressed its political views. Where can one find a more vicious tyranny than this? More grave is the fact that while picking a quarrel with us, by using its iron-fisted power, the puppet ruling clique, without being satisfied with its opposition to reunification, is compelling even the South Korean people and opposition politicians to unconditionally assume the stand of opposing reunification. The South Korean ruling clique, while openly advocating the theory that the system is more important than reunification or that absolute priority must [be] given to the system over reunification, brands those—who do not side with this theory—as those who consider reunification supreme or as radicals. This is an unforgivable challenge to the aspirations of the South Korean people and the entire nation for reunification.

Under circumstances in which mutually different ideals and systems exist in the North and the South in our divided country, if either of the two sides considers its own ideal and system as absolute, the reunification of the country cannot be realized at any time. Moreover, if reunification is to be realized based upon either of the ideals and systems, the other ideal and system must be abolished with the force of arms. There is no other way than war for this to be done. The puppet ruling clique is trying to enforce such a theory of perpetual division and such a theory of reunification with the force of arms upon South Korean society and is desperately seeking the policy of being confronted with and being at war with us. We can in no way overlook this.

The CPRF expanded emergency meeting which was held on 21 May in Pyongyang adopted an open seven-point questionnaire on the pursuit of an antireunification and antipeace stand by the persons in authority in South Korea. This is a matter of course. The persons in authority in South Korea must answer our questionnaire before the entire nation and the peoples of the world. The harder the puppets are engaged in fascist frenzy, while finding fault with the platform of the opposition party, the more clearly this will lay bare their dirty colors as a group that opposes reunification and that seeks only division, war, and confrontation. The puppets must stop committing the foolish and rash act of hanging themselves in their own noose.

/9274

CSO: 4110/152

CPRF DENOUNCES SOUTH FOR ANTICOMMUNIST MOVES

SK280509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang 28 May (KCNA)--The secretariat of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland on 27 May issued its information No 393 denouncing the South Korean rulers for staging anti-communist, anti-DPRK burlesque and crying for "reunification by prevailing over communism" through anti-communist elements and paid trumpeters.

Noting that the South Korean puppet rulers on 25 May held a so-called "meeting of people from the five provinces in the north on reunification idea" and cried about "reunification in accordance with the idea and system of liberal democracy," the information says:

This is a declaration of "reunification by prevailing over communism" and a war against the north to impose upon us by force the South Korean anti-national, anti-popular colonial fascist rule. This is a vicious challenge to the unanimous desire of the entire fellow countrymen and the world peoples to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and pave the way for peace of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification and an open manifestation of the South Korean puppets' stand denying dialogue, peace and reunification.

All fellow countrymen at home and abroad angrily curse the anti-national stand of the South Korean puppet clique who totally opposed dialogue, peace and peaceful reunification and incited "reunification by prevailing over communism" and a war against the north.

The South Korean rulers must give clear answers to our open questionnaire, instead of trying to conceal their crimes by manipulating a few anti-communist elements to hold a "government"-sponsored function.

/12232

CSO: 4100/207

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY SUPPORTS CPRF ON UNIFICATION

SK230451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, issued a press statement on 22 May in support of a relevant step taken by the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland at its extraordinary enlarged meeting denouncing the stand of the South Korean rulers against peace and reunification.

He noted that the so-called "official view of the government" made public on 15 May by the South Korean rulers on the question of reunification revealed in an undisguised way their criminal intention to seek confrontation, war and permanent split, not detente, peace and reunification in our country, and said:

They denied that the reunification of the country is the greatest goal of the nation transcending ideology and system. This means that they absolutize ideology and system, considering reunification to be a secondary matter. After all, this is aimed to perpetuate the division of the nation.

In particular, the South Korean puppets cried for "unification under the system of liberal democracy." This is a very dangerous jargon because it means that they would achieve "unification by prevailing over communism" by means of war, not by a peaceful means, and extend the colonial fascist system in South Korea up to the northern half of the republic.

Also unpardonable is the fact that the South Korean rulers distorted the 4 July North-South joint statement as a "logic of dialogue and co-existence." This a naked challenge to the desire of the nation for reunification.

It is precisely the U.S. imperialists who manipulate behind the scene the criminal manoeuvres of the South Korean rulers against peace and reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must apologize to the nation for its belligerent and splittist utterances which have given rise to indignation and curse among the entire fellow countrymen and revoke them at once and give a satisfactory reply to the 7-point questionnaire set forth by the extraordinary enlarged meeting of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

/9274
CSO: 4100/206

DPRK DELEGATIONS TO NORTH-SOUTH TALKS HOLD MEETING

SK241305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] On 23 May, a joint meeting of our side's delegations to North-South talks was held at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the matter of taking measures to denounce the antidialogue, antipeace, and anti-reunification stand of the South Korean persons in authority.

Respectfully hung on the front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Attending the meeting were our side's delegations to North-South talks--the heads, deputy heads, members, and advisors of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the North side's delegation to North-South economic talks, and the North side's delegation to preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, their suite members, and reporters.

After Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society, made a report, Choe Chang-yong, delegate to preliminary contact for parliamentary talks; Son Chong-chol, delegate to economic talks; Pak Tong-chun, delegate of the Red Cross Society; and An Chang-pok, member of the reporter team spoke at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers said: Today, we are holding a joint meeting of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the North side's delegation to North-South economic talks, and the North side's delegation to preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks to take measures corresponding to the fact that the South Korean persons in authority, who had even avoided preliminary talks for high-level North-South political and military talks as well as prime ministerial-level talks, recently had the so-called minister of unification issue, without restraint, an antidialogue and antireunification declaration running counter to the earnest aspirations of the fellow countrymen for reunification.

They noted: Announcing the puppet government's official views on the question of reunification on 15 May, the so-called minister of unification of South Korea denied that national reunification is the primary task of national history which transcends differences in political ideologies and systems while viewing the system as a top-priority matter reunification as secondary,

and advocated the anticommunism-oriented state policy again while stating that realizing reunification under the free democratic system is the ideology of reunification.

They further pointed out: In this connection, on 20 May the CPRF convoked an enlarged emergency meeting, prudently analyzed and reviewed the gravity of the official views spoken out by the South Korean minister of unification, issued a statement, and sent an open letter of seven questions demanding that the South Korean authorities obviously clarify whether their official views are true. This is a very just and timely step.

Saying that the delegations directly participating in North-South dialogue cannot but view this as a problem, they unanimously stressed: The puppet minister of unification advocated reunification under the free democratic system, denying that realizing reunification by transcending differences in systems is the greatest supreme national task and persisting in the anti-communism-oriented state policy. What is worse, he even asserted that the 4 July Joint Statement is not a logic of reunification, but a logic of coexistence. This is an open declaration of negating reunification, a declaration of division, a declaration of war through northward invasion, and, above all, a declaration of negating North-South dialogue.

Noting that North-South dialogue should be held, for all intents and purposes, with the question of reunification in the first-priority position on the basis of recognizing and tolerating mutually different ideologies and systems and on the principle of transcending differences in them, they said: If one side makes absolute its own ideology and system and takes the stand of viewing them as preceding reunification instead of doing it way, the reunification of our country will not have been realized forever and dialogue itself will be unnecessary.

They pointed out: If the wretches absolutize ideology and system and persist in adhering to the stand of giving priority to them rather than reunification, nevertheless, this cannot but be viewed otherwise than indefinitely dragging out reunification or trying not to reunify the country, irrespective of what excuse they come out with.

They further said: In particular, the so-called South Korean minister of unification stated that reunification under the free democratic system is precisely the ideology of reunification. We cannot but view this as grave. This man's absurd remarks are, in a word, tantamount to attaining reunification by extending the antipopular and reactionary colonial, military, fascist ruling system of South Korea even to the northern half of the republic. This method implies the use of force in solving the problem of reunification and after all, the coercion of war.

They pointed out: For this reason, reunification under the free democratic system--a declaration of reunification with armed forces through northward invasion--is, in essence, a declaration of refusing dialogue.

They unanimously stressed: The official views on the question of reunification announced by the South Korean minister of unification confirm once again that while paying lip service to dialogue, the wretches indeed do not want it, and that the dialogue they are trying to hold is not dialogue for reunification, but a false dialogue designed to secure the time needed to accumulate national strength for reunification through victory over communism.

They continued: It is because of the South Korean ruling bunch's antidialogue position of seeking a fictitious dialogue in our country that contacts between working-level representatives of the two sides to arrange North-South prime ministerial-level talks early in the 1980s was not successfully made; North-South sports talks in the middle of the 1980s ruptured after only three rounds of talks; dialogue in various areas, which favorably started thanks to our measure of rendering our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, proceeded only 1 year while undergoing turns and twists and then has yet not been resumed.

They noted: In particular, our side has devoted all possible sincerity to holding dialogue this year since it set forth the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks, but North-South dialogue has not been brought into effect throughout [kkukkunae]. This is also because of the South Korean ruling bunch's antidialogue stand of seeking a false dialogue. No excuse can be used by the South Korean ruling bunch to shirk responsibility for blocking dialogue to date.

Saying that the South Korean ruling bunch is tenaciously refusing North-South dialogue totally at the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the United States, they noted in detail: Whenever North-South dialogue has been held, the U.S. imperialists have premeditatedly laid obstacles to dialogue, intensifying the policy of confrontation and war and aggravating the situation in our country.

They further said: Trying to provide dialogue for reunification and expedite the reunification of the country is our firm will and the unanimous aspirations of all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. We will never tolerate the South Korean ruling bunch's act of negating dialogue and reunification.

In conclusion, the reporter and speakers stressed: Before the South Korean ruling bunch is subjected to the stern punishment of the nation as a group fo those who destroy dialogue for reunification and the enemy of peaceful reunification, it must atone for making antidialogue, antipeace, and anti-reunification remarks to the entire nation at an earlier date and immediately withdraw them. Also, it must answer the 7-point questions raised at the enlarged emergency meeting of the CPRF without delay.

A joint statement was adopted at the meeting.

/6662

CSO: 4110/153

DPRK ORGANIZATION HEADS DENOUNCE SOUTH'S REUNIFICATION STAND

SK261030 Pyongyang CNA in English 1023 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; and Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; on 25 May made public press statements denouncing the extremely dangerous remarks against dialogue and reunification made by the South Korean puppet unification minister on 15 May, making clear the so-called "official view" of the "government" on the question of reunification.

Kim Pong-chu said: The south Korean puppet unification minister not only denied that the reunification of the country is the greatest task of the nation but also urged "unification under the system of liberal democracy" and dismissed the 4 July North-South joint statement, the nation's common declaration of reunification as a "doctrine of dialogue and co-existence." This was a declaration of split and a declaration of a war against the North openly challenging the nation's desire for peaceful reunification.

Pak Su-tong said: The South Korean puppets grossly distort now the 4 July North-South joint statement, which was published reflecting the aspiration and desire of the whole nation for reunification, as a "doctrine of dialogue and co-existence." It is, in essence, intended to scrap it and refuse reunification.

Choe Yong-hae stressed: The chon Tu-hwan group must apologize to the nation for its anti-peace, anti-reunification utterances that incurred curses and indignation of the entire fellow countrymen and withdraw them at once and give early answers to the seven-point questionnaire issued by an extraordinary enlarged meeting of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

/12232

CSO: 4100/207

OLYMPICS

KCNA SAYS DPRK OLYMPIC COHOSTING PROPOSAL MUST BE REALIZED

SK250621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0612 GMT 25 May 87

["Olympic Co-hosting Proposal Must be Realized"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang 25 May (KCNA)--The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cohosting of the 24th olympic games by the North and the South enjoys support and welcome from broad public circles of the world.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said:

"Our olympic co-hosting proposal is enjoying positive support and welcome from many governments, peoples and sportsmen including those of the socialist countries."

The validity of the proposal is substantiated by the fact that the party and state heads and leaders of many countries actively support our proposal for the co-hosting of the olympic games.

Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, at a press conference decalred that Cuba would not send her delegation to the Seoul Olympics, if the co-hosting proposal failed to be realized.

Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, also supported our proposal.

Expressing support to this proposal, Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, said that the realization of the olympic co-hosting proposal would greatly contribute to founding the Democratic Confederal of Koryo.

The party and state leaders of various countries including Nicaragua, Madagascar and Ethiopia voiced full support to the olympic co-hosting proposal, expressing their stand to boycott the games unless they are co-sponsored by the North and the South of Korea.

This proposal of ours enjoys widespread support of the National Olympic Committees of many countries including the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia, Tanzania and Democratic Yemen and the sports circles of the world.

The committee for supporting the co-hosting of the olympic games by the North and the South was formed in India and the Committee Against the Seoul Olympics was inaugurated in Costa Rica, and various organizations have been set up in a number of countries to oppose the single-handed hosting of the olympics in Seoul and realize co-hosting.

The international and regional conferences and media of many countries postively support our olympic co-hosting proposal and strongly call for its realization.

A large number of figures of political and public circles and social and friendship organizations of many countries issued statements and talks denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for using the Olympic movement as a political plaything to create "two Koreas" and expressing support to the co-hosting proposal.

/12232

CSO: 4100/208

ROK DAILY REGRETS NORTH'S REFUSAL OF IOC PROPOSAL

SK270033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "IOC vs. Pyongyang"]

[Text] It has been reported from Lausanne that North Korea will not open the Panmunjom Demilitarized Zone to the International Olympic Committee's fact-finding mission when it makes a 3-day visit to Pyongyang this week.

The IOC wanted the three-man delegation to enter South Korea across the Demarcation Line to study the logistical problems involved in sharing the 1988 Summer Olympics.

We share with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch a profound sense of dismay and regret at the negative and defiant attitude of the North Koreans to an earnest attempt by the world sports community to reach an amicable resolution of the dispute over the Seoul Olympics.

The IOC assessment of the North Korean refusal to allow free transit as "anything but encouraging" for the continuation of inter-Korean sports talks is supported by the fact that freedom of movement and access is essential to any "sharing" of the Seoul Games.

Pyongyang agreed to accept the IOC mission but denied its passage to the South via the truce village, suggesting that such transit may be discussed after settlement is reached on "co-hosting" the Olympics.

What was worse, Pyongyang repeated its demand for more events than Seoul, with the endorsement of the IOC, is ready to offer. Both the refusal of transit and excessive demand reflect North Korea's real motive in brandishing its claim for co-hosting.

Although sharing events is against the principles and precedents of the Olympiad, the IOC and Seoul showed their willingness to share some events in the hope of assuring the success of the 1988 Olympics through full participation and with the support of all IOC members.

This generous and conciliatory gesture on our part deserves to be accepted by North Korea unconditionally. As a matter of principle and in light of reality, Pyongyang is in no position to make further demands.

Bowing to the IOC request for passage through Panmunjom was a necessary step to show North Korea's preparedness to guarantee free transit for tens of thousands of athletes, sports officials and journalists across the inter-Korean border should some games be staged in the North.

It is clear to all that the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and the IOC cannot and should not go further than the current offer to share four sports. North Korea must come to terms with us on that score during the Lausanne talks of Olympic officials in July.

There is no more time to be lost in arguing over procedural matters out of which North Korea is trying to make propaganda capital. It is time for Pyongyang to either take it or leave it.

/12232

CSO: 4100/210

OLYMPICS

VNS DENOUNCES SOUTH PROPAGANDA FOR SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK270046 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 22 May 87

[Dialogue between Madame Yun Chong-won and unidentified station announcer in the "Focus on Topics" program: "Propaganda on the Olympics Designed To Pursue Impure Political Aims"]

[Text] [Announcer] How are you? The authorities have launched propaganda activities for the 1988 Olympics to be held in a year and a half. In view of the recent strained situation and frequent demonstrations, we cannot remain as mere on-lookers. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is bothering the people, using all available propaganda means, while loudly raving that if the Olympics are held successfully, our country will become an advanced nation.

[Yun] Holding such government-patronized events each day as rallies of new community movements for the success of the Olympics, meetings to pledge hospitality in receiving guests and so forth, the Chon Tu-hwan clique emphatically said that now is the time for the people to concentrate our wisdom and efforts on successfully holding the Olympics, which will serve as a springboard for the nation's prosperity and development into the rank of advanced countries. Furthermore, it kicked off such commotions as special training for those who work in restaurants, hotels, tourist companies and transportation companies.

[Announcer] In local areas, the Chon Tu-hwan ring forcibly mobilized the residents in making various recreation centers for the Olympics. It also ordered restaurants, hotels, tourist companies and other entertainment circles to improve their facilities and environments.

[Yun] Recently the Chon Tu-hwan clique even produced a cigarette brand called "88". Thus, it is running amok with propaganda for the Olympics by selling these cigarettes.

[Announcer] Watching such frenzied propaganda activities of the Chon Tu-hwan clique for the Olympics, we cannot avoid having doubts. In other words, the propaganda activities for the Olympics, frantically carried out by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, seem to have impure political aims.

[Yun] Yes. You are right. The frantic propaganda of the Chon Tu-hwan clique obviously pursues its preplanned strategy. In other words, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's commotion of Olympics propaganda is designed to stabilize the current political situation, which is in a touch-and-go crisis, by leading the people into false fantasy.

[Announcer] Do you mean that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is maneuvering to check the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle of the masses from all walks of life, which has become fiercer with each passing day, and to realize its ambition for regaining power by diverting the people's attention elsewhere?

[Yun] You are right. With the fierce struggle touched off by the people throughout the country after the so-called 13 April important decision the Chon Tu-hwan clique ordered emergency alert postures and launched a large-scale crackdown on the youths, students, people from all walks of life, and opposition democratic forces by mobilizing repressive organizations including the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the police headquarters, and even members of commando units who received training in martial arts.

[Announcer] The Chon Tu-hwan ring has filled all streets and towns in Seoul and other cities with repressive forces, thus strengthening checks and searches. It has carried out search operations in the streets, in press organizations, publication houses and offices of the opposition party and organizations, not to mention the campuses.

It indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned the people, whether they were National Assemblymen or others, if they opposed extension of the dictatorship and regaining of its power.

[Yun] Peaceful and just demonstrations by students and religionists were subject to merciless suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique and a large number of the patriotic students and opposition figures were taken to prison on the charge of calling for an end to the dictatorship and for democratization. They are suffering unimaginable pains in the dark rooms of prison.

Nevertheless, the people's struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's plot for regaining power and dictatorship has been waged more fiercely.

[Announcer] Today, our people, even under a condition similar to martial law, are more vigorously carrying out the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle by chanting such slogans as "Chon Tu-hwan Must Resign!", "We Oppose the Maintaining of the Current Constitution!", and "The U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw!"

Professors, religionists, workers, and other masses from all walks of life, not to mention students, participated in this struggle.

[Yun] You are right. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, assuming that if it does not check the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle of the masses from all walks of life including youths and students, it will not be able to realize its ambition for regaining power, strengthened its suppression by mobilizing all repressive forces while attempting to alienate the people from the ranks of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle with false fantasy. This is precisely why the Chon Tu-hwan is carrying out the frenzied Olympics propaganda.

[Announcer] This is indeed a foolish act. By waging the frenzied Olympics propaganda, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering to drag more countries to Seoul for the 1988 Olympics, while attempting not to repeat the blots made during the 1986 Asian Games. Thus, it is trying to make conditions favorable for the two Koreas plot.

[Yun] During the Asian Games last year, the Chon Tu-hwan clique encircled the gymnasiums and athletes' village with police nets on the pretext of personal safety of the athletes and even searched the bodies of the athletes and tourists.

[Announcer] The athletes and tourists could not even freely drink the water and they often had to reject their food. The reporters who came to cover the games were assaulted and their cameras were confiscated.

[Yun] Many foreign athletes, reporters and tourists who came to South Korea during the Asian Games unanimously said that they have never experienced such bitter insults as they received while staying in South Korea and expressed their will not to come to South Korea again.

[Announcer] I think that they are not the only people who have expressed their will not to participate in the 1988 Olympics. As is known, the Olympics Charter stipulates that the venue of the Olympics should be a place where the Olympics ideals--peace, friendship, and unity--can be fully reflected; where the danger of war, political pressure, and physical repression do not exist; and where social stability is a fact.

[Yun] You are right. However, South Korea is not such a place.

[Announcer] South Korea is the largest nuclear powder keg in the Far East, where more than 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed. It is a total U.S. colony where some 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed and provocative war exercises such as "Team Spirit" are staged each day. Because of this, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment prevails in South Korea. Furthermore, confrontation between the forces calling for democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is attempting to regain power by refusing such calls, is aggravated more with each passing day. The personal safety of the athletes cannot be ensured on this land.

Therefore, a number of nations have expressed their will not to participate in the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

[Yun] You are right. The Chon Tu-hwan clique has launched a frenzied Olympics propaganda in an attempt to drag these countries to the Olympics and to realize international circumstances favorable for two Koreas.

However, there is no way the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot achieve its filthy political plot.

[Announcer] Our people will not be deceived by such a low-grade trick by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They will not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's abusing the sacred ideals of sports for their filthy aims for regaining power and for two Koreas plot. Thank you.

/6662

CSO: 4110/154

BRIEFS

NICARAGUA SUPPORTS DPRK COHOSTING PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--The chairman of the Nicaraguan Olympic Committee at a press conference on 20 May declared that if the 1988 Olympic Games are not cohosted by the North and the South of Korea, Nicaragua would boycott the "Seoul Olympics." Saying that Nicaragua supported the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the North-South Olympic cohosting, he demanded the International Olympic Committee to call a Lausanne joint meeting of the delegations of the Olympic Committees of the North and the South at an early date to increase the number of games to be held in the North. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 23 May 87 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/205

NEW PREMIER VOWS HONESTY, SINCERITY IN SOLVING ISSUES

SK262347 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 May 87 p 1

[Text] New Prime Minister Yi Han-ki yesterday expressed a firm belief in the execution of state affairs for the benefit of the people in an honest and sincere manner.

"I have no specific idea of resolving the various difficult questions as yet but I expect that honesty and sincerity will solve the knotty issues," Yi said.

Meeting with reporters shortly after the inaugural ceremony, he also said he would actively seek dialogue and persuasion in a bid to break the current political impasse.

"Even if I can not fully reflect the wishes of the people in the national administration, I will seek as much contact as possible," the 69-year-old acting premier said.

Asked about an alleged police fabrication of the process of the torture death of a collegian, he said he knew nothing more than already reported.

"However, I think the incident should be handled in such a manner as to fully convince the people of the exact cause of it," Yi said.

The scholar-turned premier also said the damaged trust and morality in the image of the government could be restored only through honest and earnest execution of administration.

Describing the current situation as "very hard to manage," Yi said he would try his level best to successfully conduct a peaceful power transfer and the Seoul Olympics next year.

Asked about the announcement of delayed constitutional reform April 13, he said he plainly thought that the issue should be resolved through dialogue, persuasion and compromise.

"As long as we believe in liberal democracy, the issue should be settled on the basis of dialogue and compromise. If not, it would mean a renunciation of liberal democracy," Yi said.

The acting prime minister, who must be approved by the National Assembly, for the premiership, asked for the people's support for the cause.

Speaking on his appointment, he said he was informed of it early yesterday morning shortly after cabinet members had been notified of a special cabinet meeting to tender resignations en masse.

Premier Yi added he plays tennis and goes jogging early in the morning for his health.

/6662

CSO: 4100/211

DAILIES ON CABINET RESHUFFLE

CHOSON ILBO Comments

SK270749 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "We Want an Honest Government--The Yi Han-ki Cabinet Should, First of All, Restore the Morality of Public Power"]

[Text] The cabinet reshuffle on 26 May is regarded as a deserved measure in that it is a step to hold the cabinet responsible for recent incidents and renew public support. However, this reshuffle is only a very small start to redirect public sentiments in the government's favor. The reason is that it is not important to replace cabinet ministers with different figures. What is really important is how well the incumbent cabinet will restore the downgraded authority and credibility of the government.

Under the former cabinet, many great incidents have taken place since last fall, arousing the people's suspicions of the morality and credibility of public power. The way of handling the sexual abuse case involving the Puchon police station, the act of covering up the scandal involving the Pomyang Shipping Company, and the course of dealing with the incident involving the welfare center and the Pak Chong-chol murder case were acts of openly turning away from the demand for justice.

A series of these incidents revived the bitter memory of the Yi-chang curb loan scandal, the Myongsong scandal, and the shooting spree in Uiryong, which occurred during the initial period of the Fifth Republic, and brought about the people's acrimonious criticism of the government and the ruling party.

The government and the ruling party should never underestimate this criticism of the people and trends of public opinion. Coercion alone does not help to maintain a regime and system. The maintenance of a regime and system can surely be guaranteed through the people's confidence in intellectual, moral, and political leadership. In this context, the new cabinet should, above all, make efforts to clear the people's suspicions over a series of recent incidents. If the new cabinet shows any sign of tardiness in the course of investigating where the Pomyang Shipping Company fund, classified as its secret account, was spent and who are involved in fabricating the Pak Chong-chol incident, the people will rebuke it again, asking "Are you concealing it again?"

What we desire is not an atmosphere in which the prime minister or cabinet ministers are bent on reading the minds of their superiors and displaying overloyalty to them simply as "salaried ministers," but the model of ministers worthy of ministers who sternly warn against the deep-seated bureaucratic attitude of honoring bureaucratism and belittling the people and who do not withhold just, faithful, and sincere advice to their superiors.

On the many occasions the cabinet has been reshuffled, renewal of public support and renovation have always been promised, but this promise has only been a flash in the pan or has not been kept. In a sense, the premiership and the ministerial posts may have their limits under the current power structure. To speak frankly, therefore, we do not think much of the cabinet reshuffle. In spite of this, however, the prime minister and ministers should, at least, prevent officials under their control from infringing upon human rights or perpetrating irregularities by abusing power.

If those called ministers are completely unaware that their ministry officials torture people to death and take bribes from businessmen, they are not ministers; rather, only marionettes.

Some ministers believe that demanding and executing harsh measures in a blind manner are the way to guarantee their job security. This is the worst measure that cause the people to be alienated from the government. By correctly grasping the gravity of the national situation and the tendency of the people's alienation from the government, Prime Minister Yi and the other new ministers should pledge themselves to make efforts to "build a honest cabinet prior to a powerful cabinet" before the people scornfully say "That is a lie."

HANGUK ILBO Comments

SK270902 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 27 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Cabinet Reshuffle and Dealing With Public Sentiment--'Stern Steps' Should Follow"]

[Text] The cabinet reshuffle carried out on 26 May has three important factors. First, it reflects reproof for such great scandals as the Pak Chong-chol incident and the Pomyang incident. Second, it was an urgent act designed to restore public trust which had deteriorated on the waves of such incidents. Third, it was focused on creating an atmosphere favorable for dealing with public sentiment.

From the viewpoint that the reshuffle can be seen as an expression of the government's apology to the people, which was made on the basis of its awareness of public opinion and popular sentiments that flared up over the Pak Chong-chol incident, we can affirmatively accept it for the moment.

Since the fabrication of the Pak Chong-chol incident was revealed to the world, a cabinet reshuffle was presumed to be inevitable sooner or later, and some people were concerned over the possibility that a hardline cabinet

would emerge to maintain stability during the final stage of power. However, the appointment of a civilian prime minister, allaying such concern, can be regarded as the outcome of manifold considerations to deal smoothly with public sentiment and of an awareness of the strong demands of the people at home and abroad who expect the realization of a civilian government. In particular, the appointment of the Prime Minister Yi who is a scholar seems to be based on his faultless character and his regional background.

The cabinet reshuffle is part of the measures for clearly assuming political responsibility. However, the disturbed public feeling and deteriorated trust will not be restored merely by such a reshuffle. Dealing with public feelings and restoration of public authority depend on how the new cabinet will resolve the situation, which is in the worst possible state. Some people consider that the recent medium-scale cabinet reshuffle is not sufficient for taking the responsibility and rectifying the government's principles.

Thus, the new cabinet should look into what the people are enraged at and why they are in a state of inexpressible stupor. The new obligations to fully satisfy the people's demands of the government.

It is a priority duty for the government to look closely into the Pak Chong-chol incident without concealing even a scrap of evidence and to allay the people's doubts concerning this incident. As a result of concealing the criminals involved in this case, the people disbelieve the investigation authorities, no matter how genuine the remarks they may make, and distrust the public authority of the state.

Even if the truth were revealed by the organizations other than the organizations trusted by the people, they would not believe it.

The formation of an investigation team by the law association is a possible method. However, the National Assembly's examination into the case by holding an extraordinary session to exercise its right to examine state affairs is most desirable, and would serve as the guarantee for a fair and just investigation.

The law on the National Assembly's right to examine state affairs has become a mere scrap of paper, with this right not being exercised since its formulation in 1972. Whenever enormous scandals have erupted in the Fifth Republic, the opposition party motioned to exercise its right to examine state affairs. However, we recall that this was never accepted by the ruling party.

The motion to exercise the right to examine state affairs such as recent incidents of the Hyongje welfare camp, the Pak Chong-chol [torture murder], and the Pomyang Shipping Company was totally rejected by the ruling party, just as in the past, including the cases of Chang Yong-cha and the Myongsong. If the right to examine state affairs including such tremendous incidents as the Pak Chong-chol case, which caused public confidence in the state to deteriorate, is rejected, we wonder when and what cases and for what purposes the National

Assembly's right to examine state affairs can be exercised. Exercising the right to examine state affairs is a matter which should be resolved in the National Assembly. However, it is desirable for the government to express its position welcoming and, indeed, expecting the Assembly to exercise its right as part of its measures for dealing with public sentiment.

Public opinion shows that an overwhelming number of people do not trust and regard the details of the scandal of the Pomyang Shipping Company, which were officially announced, as the truth. If the new cabinet wants to restore public support and its public authority, it should be resolved to examine thoroughly and clarify the background of such scandals, whose investigations have been totally distrusted by the people. In particular, organizations that are believed to have the collective responsibility for the scandal of Pomyang Shipping Company were not included in the recent cabinet reshuffle. Thus, the reinvestigation of the case is furthermore necessary.

Not many people believe that the recent cabinet reshuffle restored morality in some government organizations that are distrusted by the people, even though they affirmatively accepted the cabinet reshuffle. The attempt to restore public support through the cabinet reshuffle is important. However, it is a more reasonable and just step in rectifying the situation to make the people voluntarily restore their trust in public authority by conducting thorough investigations into the incidents, and fully revealing the truth as desired by the people.

/6662

CSO: 4107/188

POLITICAL

DAILY DEMANDS ASSEMBLY INVESTIGATION OF STATE AFFAIRS

SK270939 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Where Is the Authority of the National Assembly--We Cannot Allay Our Suspicions Without Having the National Assembly Exercise Its Authority for Investigating State Affairs"]

[Text] A National Assembly session must be immediately and unconditionally convened to deal with the matter of the incident involving an attempt to concoct and conceal the truth of the torture death of Pak Chong-chol.

Now that people describe this incident as the greatest crisis in the National Police since its founding and as the greatest trial of the Prosecutor's Office, it is outrageous for the National Assembly to overlook this incident.

In order to demonstrate the cause of the existence of the National Assembly, it should not hesitate in this regard. If the National Assembly shares the common recognition that our society--our community--has become irretrievably bogged down in a deep abyss as a result of losing trust in the authority of the government which in turn destroyed the framework of trust in society, the National Assembly should interfere in the incident in question and function efficiently. There is no time to arouse controversy over the time of the opening of the session or over the term of the session, motivated by political strategy and interests.

There are many disputes between the ruling and opposition blocs over the issue of opening the National Assembly. The crux of the problem is whether or not the right to investigate state affairs is exercised. If those concerned agree that a thoroughgoing investigation into the incident to eliminate even the slightest suspicion is a means of overcoming the crisis, the resolution of the issue is self-evident.

As an [word indistinct] that represents the people, the National Assembly has the function of watching and criticizing the running of state affairs. This is written in school textbooks. Authority to assume this function is manifested in the form of investigating state affairs. However, since the Yusin era, we have not seen any investigation into state affairs at all. After 1972 when the revised Yusin constitution deleted the article on

investigating state affairs and on the authority to investigate state affairs, the National Assembly law, which was revised in June 1975, provided a legal basis for investigating state affairs. Entering the Fifth Republic, written provisions were much more progressively furnished for the Constitution and the National Assembly law in this regard. However, since 1972, the authority to investigate state affairs has not in fact been exercised at all. Thus, the authority has been defunct for a long time, being only a legal ornament.

Through the 11th and 12th National Assemblies in the Fifth Republic, whenever such great incidents as the import of foreign rice, the incident involving low quality anthracite, the Chang Yong-cha incident, the Myongsong incident, the incident involving Pak, and the incident involving the Pomyang shipping company occurred, the opposition party demanded that the authority to investigate state affairs be exercised. However, the ruling party did not meet this demand. What the ruling party used in making excuses, like those wielding an heirloom sword, was a proviso in the constitution which precluded the exercise of the authority to investigate state affairs on the ground that the incidents in question were under investigation or trial. No matter what ostensible reasons there may be, that the National Assembly has failed to exercise at all for 15 years its authority to investigate state affairs despite various great incidents which have successively occurred and which have greatly affected the people's daily lives, shows the relative impotence of the legislative branch, causing the National Assembly to be criticized for abandoning its function guaranteed in the constitution.

We would like to put a question to politicians: Does the complete lack of exercising the authority to investigate state affairs for 15 years imply that the past 15 years have been a period of peace and tranquillity--a period without trouble during which there was absolutely no target of a National Assembly investigation in the context of state affairs?

We do not need to belabor the point. Now is the time for the authority to investigate state affairs to be exercised. Of course, the prosecutor's office may keep its nerve and disclose the truth of the incident as desired. However, the problem is that the people do not want to believe in what the authorities say, even if they say that bean paste is made of beans. There is no alternative when the people do not want to believe in what the authorities say. For the time being, we believe that there is no other way than exercising the authority to investigate state affairs to guarantee objectivity, fairness, and reliability in investigating the truth of the incident. If the recent incident is not the target of the authority to investigate state affairs, what incident will be?

/6662

CSO: 4107/188

DAILY ON LACK OF POLITICAL RESPONSE TO PUBLIC SENTIMENT

SK220942 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "There Seems To Be no Political Reponse--The Public Sentiment Couched in the Statements and Hunger Strike Should Be Heeded"]

[Text] Accommodating and winnowing public opinion to regular and ease social frictions is undoubtedly be the most important political function of modern democracies. Such being the case, the primary mission of the political parties and politicians is to locate the souce of frictions and address it in a timely manner.

This is why public opinion expressed in the outcome of elections should be reflected in formulating policies. We then need to watch with keen interest how the policies are accepted by the public masses. If such a function is out of order and the process of winnowing public opinion stops working, social frictions will become intense and the accumulation of political problems will be likely to head toward an explosion.

We have experienced such things many times over the 40 years since the establishment of a modern government in our country.

Following the announcement of the measure on 13 April which banned the debate on constitutional revision, religious figures, professors, students, and politicians actively expressed their opinion regarding the measure by issuing statement, going on hunger strikes, and having their heads shaved to make clear their stand on the prevailing situation. Organizations of all walks of life, including the Korean Bar Association, also issued statement demanding that the 13 April measure be revoked and a democratic constitutional amendment be worked out, while such organization as the Veterans' Association issued their own statements supporting the 13 April measure.

On top of that, approximately 1,400 professors from 47 universities and colleges across the country issued statements to express their stand on the political situation and a large number of Catholic priests and protestant ministers expressed their strong desire for constitutional revision through hunger strikes and sit-ins. Of course, the recent student demonstration which began to crop up after a lull have something to do with this situation.

In the midst of this, the United States began to raise voices critical of the government and rival parties in Korea, urging them to come to terms through dialogue and compromise. Unprecedentedly strong resolutions have been adopted by the U.S. Congress on one hand, and the U.S. Administration also has made remarks critical of Korea which amount to interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

The politicians have failed to respond to such pressure brought by public opinion at home and abroad. The government and ruling party remain tight-lipped about the noisy public sentiment, without ever bothering to clarify whether they would continue to ignore public opinion or look at it squarely. At the same time, the opposition does not seem to be making any effort regarding this situation either.

In particular, the DJP, which boasts that its 1.6 million party members are lined up behind it, has been censuring the opposition party in meetings to reorganize local and municipal chapters. It is unbelievable to see the ruling party, such a big organization which claims that it has broadbased support among the masses, sing in chorus as one voice, without tolerating any other kind of voice. The ruling party should always be humble before the people as a matter of course. However, it seems to be controlled by hard-liners. We means to say that the ruling party, which should toughen itself by turning the other cheek rather than attacking others, seems to be out of place as it has been engaged in attacking the opposition with primitive, four-letter language.

The DJP is believed to be preparing for its party convention on 10 June which is expected to nominate the party's choice of presidential candidate and then make public the timetable for democratization as well as measures designed to push ahead with democratization.

Is it determined to remain as hard-line as it is now until that time?

Nevertheless, politics should be based on a balanced combination of a rough-and-tumble attitude and a moderate attitude. One strong measure should be followed by a moderate act.

The government and ruling party should at least be able to read public sentiment, even under circumstances in which storms rage, and then do something about it.

/6662

CSO: 4107/188

NEW CABINET ECONOMIC TEAM TO MAINTAIN PRESENT POLICY

No Major Changes Expected

SK270543 Seoul YONHAP in English 0515 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP)--The new cabinet economic team, led by Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Chong In-yong, is expected to bring about no major changes in Korea's economic management, sources here said Wednesday.

Chong and the new Finance Minister Sakong Il, as aides to former deputy premier Kim Man-che, played a leading role in forming the government's economic programs for 1986 and 1987. Their views as expert economists are fully reflected in the government's economic policies now being carried out.

The so-called "three lows"--crude oil prices, international interest rates and the dollar's weakening value--are expected to continue for the time being. Korea's economy grew by as much as 15 percent in the first three months of this year, registering a larger-than-expected trade surplus and ensuring a firm foundation for price stability.

Under the circumstances, the change of economic ministers resulting from Tuesday's sweeping cabinet reshuffle can be interpreted as a step to restore the public confidence damaged in the wake of the government's recent actions against insolvent firms.

While serving as finance minister, Chong always emphasized the need for policies that can ensure price stability and surpluses in the nation's international payments position. Chong himself said there will be no basic changes in the government's economic policies and that the hard-won price stability should be maintained.

Chong's remarks indicate he would not modify the 1987 economic program that envisages a 5 billion-dollar surplus in the nation's balance of international payments and a 2.5 billion-dollar supply in foreign exchange loans to promote the inducement of foreign-made production facilities, while seeking continuously to liberalize domestic markets.

Chong puts greater emphasis on price stability. When he briefed President Chon Tu-hwan on a series of his price policies on May 14, Chong was highly praised for his "confident and determined" attitude in the implementation of

policies. There is no doubt Chong will make greater efforts to further consolidate the foundation for stability and for stability-oriented growth.

Many economic observers outside the government agree that Chong's stability-oriented policy will result in more austere management of total liquidity and total demand.

Chong said that liberalization is a stage the Korean economy must pass through to become comparable to the economies of advanced countries.

Major economic problems facing the new economic team involve placing government-invested or government-funded corporations under private management, the realignment of banking industries, the adjustment of the won-dollar exchange rate and allowing foreign countries wider access to the Korean market.

It's expected that finance-related problems will be solved if Chong and new Finance Minister Sakong Il cooperate closely, since Chong is a former finance minister while Sakong, a respected economist educated in America, has been Chong's long-time aide.

In addition, all members of the new economic team share the experience of having worked together. Therefore, harmony and cooperation can be expected among ministries in the future.

The "three lows," which have favorably affected the Korean economy, seem to have waned these days as the U.S. prime rates have been raised, crude oil prices have begun to inch up and Korea's won currency is gaining strength against the U.S. dollar. Under these circumstances, the new economic team seems to be saddled with a heavier burden than its predecessors.

People's Confidence Termed Important

SK270041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 May 87 p 2

[Text] There will be no change in the government's basic economic policy direction, and priority will continue to be given to price stabilization, said new Deputy Prime Minister Chong In-yong yesterday.

"The most important thing for the Korean economy is how to efficiently sustain the ongoing price stabilization, while positively coping with the rapidly changing international economic situation," he said.

In addition to the continued economic growth, what is important is the people's confidence in the government's economic management, the nation's top economic policy-maker said.

"To win the people's faith, I think policy-makers have to keep in mind morality. And they must not take steps which will adversely affect people's living," Chong said, adding that it is determined to make policy-maker take responsibility for the side-effects of their policies to the dimension of morality.

Saying that an opening of the Korean markets is inevitable for the country in the process of becoming a developed society, Chong said he will gradually liberalize the domestic market to foreigners in such a way as not to hurt the local industrial sector and to expand cooperation with foreign nations.

"The nation will continue to stick to the current multicurrency basket system in deciding the won's foreign exchange rates," said the former minister of finance who expressed his feeling at being appointed the nation's top economic policy-maker as "Quite surprising."

Commenting on the current pace of Korean economic growth, Chong said, "The domestic economy is not overheated." "It is high time to consolidate a continued current account surplus taking advantage of the presently favorable external situation," he added.

He said the restructuring of the nation's financial and banking sector will continue to be carried out under the responsibility of his successor, Sa Kong-il, stressing that it is one of the most important talks facing the Korean economy.

The new head of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said, "All the economic policies will be carried out in cooperation with the ministries concerned to more efficiently facilitate development of the Korean economy."

/6662

CSO: 4100/211

REASONS FOR CONSTRUCTING NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNITS 11, 12

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean Jan 87 pp 6-10

[Article by Kim Se-jong, chief of the Nuclear Division, Ministry of Energy and Resources]

[Text] 1. Introduction

Since the announcement last 30 September of contract awards for nuclear power plant units 11 and 12, the press has raised some concerns. Considering the project's size and its impact on the domestic economy, such a debate was deemed warranted.

It has to be pointed out that units 11 and 12 have long been in the planning stage and included in the long-range electric power source development plans published on many occasions. Why, then, are questions still lingering over the latest announcement? There are several reasons.

First of all, there has been insufficient public education concerning the need for units 11 and 12 and how the project is to proceed. This article is intended to provide detailed information on the two units and invite public comments on a variety of issues.

2. Synopsis of Units 11 and 12

Construction of nuclear power units 11 and 12 will begin on June 1989, with completion scheduled for March 1995 (No 11) and March 1996 (No 12). The core of the facilities will be a pressure water reactor (PWR).

The PWR is the model used in operational units 1, 2, and 5-10. Units 11 and 12 will cost 1,937.1 billion won in domestic funds and \$456 million in foreign capital, for a total of 2,338.6 billion won. The cost project, based on the January 1986 constant value, may go up due to inflation.

3. Electric Power Supply and Demand

A. Current Capacity

Korea's current capacity is 18,060,000 kW, comfortably higher than last year's maximum output of 9,915,000 kW. The total reserve capacity, after deductions

due to routine maintenance and low water flow, stays at 24.5 percent.

In view of the average reserve rate of 10-20 percent, our reserve is considered fairly high.

B. Reasons for Surplus

Prior to the first oil crisis of 1972 [as published], we had a 55.6 percent power reserve capacity. Since that time, we have experienced an annual increase of 15 percent in demand, which in turn has cut down our reserve to under 10 percent. This resulted in a nationwide restriction on power supply and a campaign to conserve energy. To meet emergency needs, we had to import alternate energy sources at a high cost. This prompted the government to launch a long-range energy development policy. The energy development plan in effect at that time had been based upon rapid economic growth at a 10-year rate of 10 percent from 1982 to 1991, with electric power consumption rising 9 percent during the fifth planning period, 7.1 percent during the sixth planning period, and 6.9 percent during the seventh planning period. By the end of the 1970's, most of the plants scheduled for completion by 1990 had already been in the construction stage.

But the second oil crisis of 1979, political instability, and the international recession of the early 1980's caused an economic recession. This, in turn, slowed down our growth and reduced electricity usage significantly. Continuing expansion of the power industry and sluggish demand resulted in a large reserve.

C. Prospects

On two occasions the government ordered long-term energy development plans to deal with excessive reserve capacity. But the rebounding economy last year showed signs of increased usage, with indications that our reserve capacity will reach normal levels within 3-4 years, or by 1992 at the latest. It is projected that energy consumption will continue to rise after 1992, and the most conservative estimates for demand growth point to another energy shortage, mandating additional generators.

4. Why We Need Nuclear Units 11 and 12

A. Supply and Demand

1. Outlook Through 1996

According to the long-range electric power source development plan announced last August, the maximum demand in 1996 will reach 20,124,000 kW, 2.15 times the 1985 level of 9,349,000 kW.

Table 1. Economic Growth and Electricity Demand

<u>Item</u>	<u>5th Period (1982-86)</u>	<u>6th Period (1987-91)</u>	<u>7th Period (1992-96)</u>
GNP Growth Rate	7.0	7.0	6.5
Mining Industry Growth Rate	8.7	8.5	7.7
Electricity Demand Growth Rate	9.0	7.1	6.9

Table 2. Electricity Demand Outlook

<u>Item</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Sold (million kWh)	50,732	107,534	2.12 times
Maximum Demand (thousand KW)	9,349	20,124	2.15 times

Table 1 indicates that the GNP and the mining industry growth rates will stay lower than before at 6.5-7.0 percent and 7.7-8.5 percent, respectively, per year. If the Korean economy performs better than the projection, electricity consumption will be much higher (see Table 2).

To meet the 1996 demand we need, conservatively, a 10 percent reserve capacity, or 25,589,000 kW. In view of our current reserve capacity of 18,095,000 kW, we still need an additional 7,536,000 kW by 1996. Considering the 1,610,000 kW to be lost due to depreciation (based on a 25-year life span) by 1996, we need to secure an additional 9,140,000 kW. Plants under construction have a combined capacity of 3,106,000 kW, meaning that we still need 6,034,000 kW in new facilities.

2. New Plants

There are a number of ways to secure the needed capacity, including construction of 12 petroleum- or coal-powered generators, each with a 500,000-kW capacity, or six nuclear plants, each with a 900,000-kW capacity.

But our decision must be based upon these factors:

- We intend to use domestic resources to the maximum level, but our resources have a limited supply.
- We should rule out the petro-power option as a precaution against a third oil crisis.
- The above conditions leave only two feasible options: atomic energy and soft coal. While both commodities depend upon foreign imports, we see no other alternatives. One thing that must be considered at this point is that we have

to maintain a balance between the two energy sources to be able to respond efficiently to another energy crisis.

Safety and economic factors are also critical. Based upon these considerations, we have adopted what we felt were the most viable power plant construction projects. These projects include seven soft-coal plants each with a 500,000 kW capacity (or a total of 3.5 million kW), two atomic power plants each with a 900,000-kW capacity (1.8 million kW total), hydraulic (canal) plants with a total capacity of 600,000 kW, and hydraulic (dam) facilities with a 134,000-kW combined capacity by the year 1996. (See Table 3.)

Table 3. Plant Construction Plans

<u>Item</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Capacity (1,000 kW)</u>
Soft Coal	7	3,500
Atomic Energy	2	1,800
Hydraulic (Canal)	2	600
Hydraulic (Dam)	4	134
Total	15	6,034

By 1996, we anticipate the energy source distribution to be as follows:

Atomic:	36.8 percent
Soft Coal:	24.1 percent
Petroleum:	14.7 percent
Hydraulic:	12.6 percent
LNG:	9.0 percent
Hard Coal:	2.8 percent

The above breakdown indicates a fair balance between nuclear and soft-coal usage.

B. Economic Feasibility

While atomic power plants require a heavy initial investment, their fuel costs are relatively low, enabling production costs to stay at an affordable level. An analysis of the 1985 production costs at various plants supports this argument: atomic plants, 27.27 won per kW produced; soft coal, 32.14 won; and petroleum thermal, 54.25 won. (See Table 4.)

Table 4. 1985 Production Costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>Fixed Cost (won)</u>	<u>Fuel Cost (won)</u>	<u>Total (won)</u>
Atomic	23.31	3.96	27.27
Soft Coal	14.87	17.27	32.14
Petroleum	15.80	38.45	54.25

Also, as shown in Table 5, our annual output has increased since 1982 as more nuclear plants were added to the system, but the overall fuel and production costs have declined.

Table 5. Declining Production Costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Total Output (100 million kWh)	43.1	48.8	53.8	58.0
Ratio of Nuclear Plants (percent)	8.8	18.3	21.9	28.97
Fuel Costs (100 million won)	14.452	13.296	12.288	10.950
Production Costs (won per kWh)	49.52	44.0	43.55	40.78

The latest units 11 and 12 will cost \$500 million in foreign capital. That means foreign capital spending on atomic plants, including expenditures during the life span of the plants, is considerably lower than other plants. (See Table 6.)

Table 6. Foreign Capital During 25-year Life Span

<u>Item</u>	<u>Construction (\$100 million)</u>	<u>Fuel (\$100 million)</u>	<u>Total (\$100 million)</u>
Nuclear	5.2	6.9	12.1
Soft Coal	2.4	22.3	24.7

C. Other Advantages of Atomic Plant

1. Replacement of Petroleum

In 1977, prior to nuclear power generation, 89 percent of our capacity depended upon oil. But with the advent in 1978 of the nuclear era, oil dependency has gradually decreased while atomic energy has gained in its ratio of total output. (See Table 7.)

Table 7. Energy Source Comparison (percent)

<u>Item</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>
Petroleum	77.2	86.3	78.7	34.4
Nuclear	--	--	9.3	28.9
Coal	9.5	5.2	6.7	30.4
Hydro, etc.	13.3	8.5	5.3	6.3

The reduction in petroleum consumption for the generation of power has indeed been considerable. In 1982, for instance, oil consumption soared to 51 million barrels, while in 1985 the figure declined to 29 million barrels in spite of the 35 percent increase in electricity production. One nuclear plant with a 1 million kW capacity can save 10 million barrels of oil per year. That means the existing nuclear plants with a 4.76 million kW capacity are comparable to an oil field that can produce 150,000 barrels a day.

2. Low Foreign Dependency

Low fuel costs mean less dependency on foreign imports. Nuclear plants cost only 15 percent of the production cost for fuel, compared to 70 percent for oil thermal plants and 50 percent for soft-coal generators. Consequently, when fuel costs rise, nuclear plants will be the least affected.

When fuel-processing technology is acquired, 95 percent of the plant operation can be replaced by domestic resources, with only raw uranium being imported.

3. Little Fuel, High Productivity

To operate a soft-coal electric power plant, some 2.2 million tons per year of coal are required. This would require a 100,000-ton cargo vessel to make 22 trips to transport the fuel to its destination and an enormous amount of manpower and equipment for loading, unloading, and storage. On the other hand, an atomic power plant needs only 25 tons of fuel per year, and once loaded the fuel can be used throughout the year. This requires minimal transportation and storage, while providing national security leverage in times of an energy crisis, such as during an oil shortage.

4. Environmentally Sound

A 1 million kW coal power plant generates 400,000 tons of waste, including 330,000 tons of burned coal, per year. But an atomic plant produces only 500 tons of waste material, including nuclear fuel waste. While radioactive wastes pose a danger to public health, the discharge volume is not significant and permanent storage is possible for long-term safety.

5. Technological Impact on Other Industries

Construction of a nuclear power plant involves a variety of disciplines, including mechanical engineering, metallurgy, electric engineering, civil engineering, and architecture. Use of domestic technology for plant construction returns capital costs to the local economy and stimulates related industries. If our staff can process imported uranium to produce nuclear fuel, all other aspects of the operation can be shifted to local manpower. The key to the goal of converting atomic energy power into domestic energy sources is the acquisition of the uranium-processing skill.

5. Timetable for Units 11 and 12

A. International Bidding

Actual construction of a nuclear power plant takes 70 months, preceded by 30 months of planning and design. Principal equipment and material that cannot be locally manufactured must be acquired in international bidding, which takes another 2 years.

This scenario mandates international bidding at this time for nuclear units 11 and 12, with construction beginning in June 1989 for completion by March 1995 and March 1996, respectively.

B. Construction Mode

The principal contractor for units 11 and 12 had to be locally selected, with foreign bidders eligible only for those parts that cannot be supplied internally. Also, bid specifications required more technology transfers than ever before so that we could accumulate a maximum amount of knowledge and skills and learn to manufacture parts as best possible. It is hoped that by 1996, when both units will have been completed, we will be able to design, manufacture, and build nuclear plants independently.

6. Economic Growth and Nuclear Power Plants

Among the contributions of nuclear plants to the nation's economic growth are: power production cost will be lowered, ratio of fuel cost will be lowered, electricity will be supplied at a lower cost, spending on foreign petroleum and coal will be reduced, low customer rates will lead to decreased production costs for manufactured goods to become more compatible in the world market, and domestic production of nuclear fuel will cut down foreign dependency and ultimately achieve energy self-sufficiency.

Independent construction of nuclear plants will enhance domestic technology and reduce imports of various pieces of equipment and commodities. Investment in nuclear plants will eventually be returned to the local economy, increase exports, decrease imports, reduce energy dependency, and cut down foreign debt.

7. Conclusion

What if we delay the construction of nuclear units 11 and 12? The most serious consequence will be a shortage of electricity by 1996, which will require four soft-coal plants with 500,000-kW capacity each to meet the needs of the country. That means by 1996 we will have had 11 coal power plants, substantially raising coal's importance as an energy source.

We have to bear in mind that when the coal price goes up we may experience a severe crisis, resulting in increased foreign spending, higher electricity bills, increased pollution problems, and a setback in technology accumulation efforts. Technology and manpower secured thus far may be wasted.

We must brace for another energy crisis and take advantage of the "three lows" (inflation, oil prices, and foreign exchange). This is the most opportune time for us to embark upon this endeavor in view of the sluggish world nuclear industry.

COMMENTS ON KIM'S CHINA VISIT

Daily on 'Secret Talks'

SK230404 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Secret Talks in Beijing--Kim Il-song's Visit to Communist China"]

[Text] After arriving in Beijing on 21 May, Kim Il-song is contacting leaders of communist China. These are the top-level leaders of communist China including Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang.

The purpose of his visit has not been officially announced. However, in view of today's situation, his purpose is presumed to be: Realization of equal distance in tripartite diplomatic relations of the North, which has tilted toward the Soviet Union, and readjustment of other relations through diplomatic support by communist China.

Pyongyang and Beijing have a wide range of common interests, including both sides' relations with the United States; the resumption of North-South dialogue; reconstruction of North Korea's economy, and participation in or co-hosting the Seoul Olympics.

Of these issues, weakening of the Soviet influence which has expanded excessively in North Korea, or a balance of forces between China and the Soviet Union, and improvement of North Korea's relations with the United States are assumed to be the important impending questions.

Communist China, when ruled by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, drew closer to the United States because of the USSR-China dispute, freeing itself from the USSR. However, such relations have been readjusted since Deng Xiaoping emerged and a more equal distance is now maintained.

Likewise, North Korea has become excessively linked to the Soviet Union since Gorbachev came to power, by responding to the bold Soviet Asian policy. As the result of this, the Soviet Union obtained the right to make portcalls at Najin and to fly over North Korea's airspace. The Soviet Union offered modern equipment including MiG-23's to North Korea.

However, there is a limit to the Soviet aid to North Korea. The Soviet Union will not allow North Korea to pursue adventurism by seceding from the Soviet global strategy and North Korea is absolutely in need of Beijing's support for improving its relations with the United States and Japan.

Just in time, the progressive faction led by Hu Yaobang, which did not suit Kim Il-song, was removed in Beijing and the conservative faction regained some of its power. Such a change in the situation has improved the possible gains of Kim Il-song's visit to China. What Kim Il-song attempts to pursue while contacting communist China is, needless to say, North Korea's interest. However, Kim Il-song should not forget for even a moment that reconciliation instead of confrontation, opening instead of closing and isolation, and external cooperation are the common measures which most certainly ensure North Korea's interest.

North Korea is facing a demand from Washington, in an indirect manner, that it open its external relations. We have demanded the resumption of dialogue.

North Korea's economy is so difficult that it cannot recover by its own strength. The preparations for the Seoul Olympics which Pyongyang frantically obstructed are progressing smoothly and the participation of most of the communist countries including communist China and the Soviet Union is expected.

The act that North Korea should take under such circumstances is clear. It should give up its hostile stance against us and should come to the table of dialogue for reconciliation. It should also abandon its line for external closing and isolation, seeking self-salvation measures amid external cooperation. North Korea should realize that this will not only benefit North Korea but also the common body of the entire nation and is an indispensable factor for peace and security in this aim.

In order for North Korea to [word indistinct] the road of reconciliation and opening, it should change its appearance. This will not be possible without its own reform.

We hope that Kim Il-song's visit to Beijing serves as an occasion for North Korea to turn itself from the position of confrontation, closing and isolation into reconciliation, opening and cooperation by reforming its own constitution.

Results of Visit Discussed

SK280140 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Kim Il-song's Visit to Beijing--How Can He Accept the Message Demanding Openness"]

[Text] What are the results of Kim Il-song's 5-day and 4-night stay in communist China? Some foreign news reports say that Kim and the leaders of communist China came to agreement on issues they discussed and other news reports say that they only laid bare their differences.

One thing that is undeniably clear is that during his stay in Beijing from 21-23 May Kim Il-song met with Deng Xiaoping, the holder of supreme power in communist China, state president Li Xiannian, and premier and acting party general secretary Zhao Ziyang for many hours. What has officially been confirmed about talks between Kim and the leaders of communist China is that Kim invited Zhao to visit North Korea.

Another notable fact with regard to Kim Il-song's visit to Red China is that he reportedly returned to Pyongyang after touring downtown Beijing on the afternoon of 23 May and inspecting construction sites and plants on 24 May, as well as the construction sites of port facilities in Tianjin. However, what issues Kim Il-song discussed with Red Chinese leaders and on which issues he agreed or disagreed can only be judged on the basis of circumstantial evidence.

One possibility in this context is a change in U.S.-North Korean relations which has recently taken place in Beijing. Immediately after U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited Red China last March, head of a delegation of the International Liaison Department of Red China Zhou Liang visited Pyongyang. Zhu reportedly explained to Kim Il-song the question of Hu Yaobang's resignation and Secretary Shultz's visit to Red China.

It is said that Kim Il-song expressed special interest in these two issues to the Red Chinese side. It seems that Kim Il-song, who had been watching with discontent and anxiety the Red Chinese policy of "excessive openness and liberalization" initiated by Hu, was concerned about the political situation in Red China and its policy toward the Korean peninsula which were created and adopted after Hu's retirement. It also seems that Kim Il-song wanted to know how the work of direct dialogue with the United States, which he has long desired, would develop and whether Shultz dropped any hints on this question during his visit to Beijing. Zhu Liang may have inspired Kim with certain hope on these matters.

For this reason, the agenda for Kim's visit to Red China was probably formed in a hasty manner. Kim had long talks with Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang respectively as expected. Deng and Zhao are the very ones who discussed the question of the Korean peninsula and the policy toward North Korea only 2 months ago with Secretary Shultz. As foreign news media have reported, Kim must have discussed with them the question of mutual relations, of the Korean peninsula, and of economic ties between the two countries.

Irrespective of whether different views were expressed, time will show which types of policies and acts Red China will adopt or conduct from now on. However, what is particularly drawing our attention is the attitude Kim Il-song expressed toward the Olympics during his visit to Red China, under circumstances in which we have only a year before we hold the Olympics. The North Korean side still persists in "cohosting the Pyongyang-Seoul Olympics," revealing its attempt to hold its "own separate feast." By separately holding the Olympics in Pyongyang after being allotted eight events, it is attempting to give the people residing north of the DMZ the impression that it will host the games independently. Indeed, it is plotting to conduct a fraudulent farce of the century.

Simultaneously, Kim Il-song desires "conversation" with the United States. It seems apparent that the United States has already delivered a message to the North Korean side through Beijing. This being the case, a way to solution is as plain as day. Kim Il-song must carefully read the U.S. message delivered through Beijing. We hope that because Kim Il-song himself desires dialogue with the United States under the pretext of "peace" and the holding of the Olympics, he had already lent his ear to Deng Xiaoping's advice for openness. We also hope as fellow countrymen that Kim Il-song will never again be called a bellicose man by the people of the world during his lifetime.

/6662

CSO: 4107/188

KIM IL-SONG TERMED SOURCE OF COUNTRY'S GREATNESS

SK260201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 22 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May special article: "The Basic Source of the Greatness of Our Fatherland"]

[Text] Our fatherland is great. What is important for party members and the working people in understanding the greatness of our fatherland is to consider the fatherland in connection with the leader. By so doing they can not only understand what the core of the fatherland is and where the source of its greatness lies, but also correctly understand and grasp the genuine meaning of the fatherland.

Many years ago, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, considering the fatherland in connection with the leader, gave a profound exposition that the fatherland is synonymous with the great leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Because the great leader is with us, there exist our fatherland of today, the happiness and dignity of our people, and a brighter future. This is why we say that the bosom of the fatherland is the bosom of the leader and the bosom of the leader is a fatherly bosom.

Considering the fatherland in connection with the leader is an important requirement to completely understand the fatherland. The fatherland leads everyone to have lofty and deep ideology and feelings.

Man receives life in the bosom of his fatherland and lives, enjoying his life, in the bosom of their fatherland. In other words, man cannot live apart from his fatherland and outside his fatherland.

The fatherland gives the people their lives and is a cradle to glorify their lives. The fatherland protects and looks after their destinies. This is why the people regard the fatherland as their family and as their native birth place. They also regard the fatherland as a country where their forefathers had lived generation after generation and as a nation.

However, this is not the only meaning of the fatherland. The fatherland also means the people's genuine life. In order for the fatherland to be considered one of lofty and deep ideology and feelings which give the people joy and happiness, the fatherland should become one that guarantees a rewarding life and happiness for the people.

Even though people have a land where they were born and raised, and even though people have their own land, if there exist only suffering and sorrow in this land and if there is no place to live, such a land is nothing but a living hell.

The word fatherland does not merely mean one's own parents, compatriots, and land. The key to understanding the genuine meaning of the fatherland lies in the conditions under which the fatherland can guarantee independence and creative lives and happiness for the people.

The understanding of how a genuine fatherland can be provided and what the core of such a fatherland is can be possible only when we deeply understand the fatherland by linking it with the leader.

The genuine fatherland is a fatherland which is linked with the leader as one. In other words, the genuine fatherland means the fatherland which holds the great leader in high esteem. In such a fatherland, all proud and noble things become the fruition of the leader's ideology and leadership, and the leader is the benevolent father of all members of the fatherland.

Here, the word fatherland is expressed as the most lofty ideology and feelings because it is linked to the greatness of the leader, and the love for fatherland is the source of boundless strength.

Such a fatherland is precisely our fatherland. Precisely herein lies the greatness of our fatherland.

From their practical experiences of many years, rather than from their logical understanding, our people say with great pride that our fatherland is precisely the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our people say that our fatherland is precisely the great leader and that the leader is synonymous with our fatherland, because all precious and noble things in the fatherland represent the greatness of the leader.

The greatness of the fatherland is determined by the leader. Today, the dignity and honor of our country are linked to the unchallenged authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and its prosperity, development, and might constitute the demonstration of the wisdom of the leader's leadership. The tenderheartedness and warmth of the bosom of the fatherland trace their origin to the affection and virtues of the great leader.

The fatherland is the lifeline which gives life to the people. The leader gives noble social and political life--the genuine life--to all the people of the country.

The healthy physical body of man can enjoy the value of life only when the genuine dignity of a human being is cherished. Physical life is more precious than social and political life. This is why the benefactor of the political life is highly praised as the benefactor who has given the genuine life.

The leader treats all members of the country equally as sons and daughters of the fatherland and takes care of and leads them so that they can enjoy their rewarding lives as members of revolutionary organizations. The life of the people who are living in the bosom of the great leader is an immortal life. The leader gives the people not only the fatherland but also immortality.

The people's physical life is mortal. However, the fatherland is eternal, and the life that the fatherland remembers and cherishes is eternal. The leader leads the people to enjoy eternal life with the fatherland by leading them to be infinitely faithful and loyal to the fatherland and to perform exploits for the fatherland.

The leader gives the people honor and eternal life in the name of the fatherland. This is why our people say, with dignity, that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the supreme responsible person of all lofty, scared, and honorable things of our fatherland.

The fatherland is the cradle of life of all the people and their nest of happiness. All happiness and joy that our people are enjoying in the bosom of the fatherland are precisely the embodiment of the warm love and noble virtue of the great leader.

Our great leader is the tenderhearted and benevolent father of all of our people. It is none other than the great leader who takes care of our people so that they must enjoy a happy life under the socialist system generation after generation and who leads their destiny along the correct path.

The fatherland is the basis of life of the people. Therefore, the fatherland is considered to be noble and precious for the people. This is why any nation makes efforts, toiling and without any complaint, to build monumental edifices of happiness and prosperity in its own fatherland while regarding its fatherland as the most precious and outstanding asset. This is [word indistinct] so the case with our genuine fatherland which holds the great leader in high esteem.

The point of view that all of our fatherland is good and excellent has become the inherent ideology and feelings of our people who are enjoying a happy life under the leadership of the great leader. This ideology and feelings are based on the understanding of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader. This is why our people today link all monumental edifices and all creative structures and assets in our fatherland with the great leader and regard them as the most noble and lofty property.

Our people say that our fatherland is the great leader and that the leader is precisely our fatherland because the country is defended and made prosperous under the leadership of the leader.

The fatherland includes territory, nation, and all sorts of material and cultural assets. Not any distinguished hero or emperor can rescue the destiny of his fatherland or build a genuine fatherland. The fatherland is built and becomes prosperous only by the excellent leadership of the leader of the working class. This is an inevitable requirement in building a genuine fatherland.

Because of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song being with us, there is our great fatherland. The dignity and prosperity of our fatherland cannot be thought of apart from the great leader. Herein lies the inevitability for our people to link their fatherland with the great leader.

The leader is the savior of the fatherland. As long as imperialism exists and aggression and war continue, it is inevitable for our people to defend their fatherland. The people who hold the great leader in high esteem can regain the divested fatherland and firmly defend the sovereignty of the country even under the persisting threat of the enemies.

No one can trifle with the destiny of our fatherland which holds the great leader in high esteem. This is assured by the reality of our country where, under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people liberated the country, won victory in the fatherland liberation war, and are now reliably defending the country even under the present difficult condition of confrontation with the U.S. imperialists.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great pioneer of the destiny of our country. The great leader has built the revolutionary armed forces and are leading them to defend firmly the fatherland.

The leader is the leader in building a rich and prosperous fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has unfolded a grand blueprint of the construction of the country and has organized and mobilized the chuche-oriented strength of the people to turn the blueprint into a living reality in this land. It is entirely thanks to the great leadership of the great leader that our country has been turned into a powerful socialist country enjoying independence, self-reliance, and self-defense and that a solid foundation of eternal prosperity has been laid in this land.

In the past, our country was a backward colonial and semifeudal society. When other countries dashed toward a civilized society on the train of the industrial revolution, our country was unable to produce even a needle or pencil.

However, because our people hold the great leader in high esteem and the leader leads our people, our country, Korea, which once had disappeared on the map of the world, has emerged, with dignity, as a powerful independent and sovereign country in the international arena. Today, it has become the great country of the chuche fatherland which is winning the admiration of the international society.

Today our fatherland is precisely the proud appearance of the genuine fatherland that our nation had sought for thousands of years. It is also the brilliant model of the people's fatherland in which all of the precious characters and property of the fatherland prove their worth.

The history of our fatherland, which has been transformed from a small and weak country suffering disgrace and slavery to a powerful chuche-oriented socialist country in the short period of over 40 years, and its proud reality today eloquently prove that the genuine fatherland cannot be contemplated apart from the great leader.

It is very significant that the point of view that our fatherland is precisely the great leader has been firmly established. The point of view that the fatherland is the leader is the source of genuine love for the fatherland. In order to make the love for the fatherland lofty ideology and emotion, it is important to have a correct understanding of the fatherland.

The fatherland is not an abstract concept. It is a concrete and practical idea and feeling. The fatherland becomes a most concrete and lifelike ideology and emotion when it is linked to the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the basis of our fatherland. All things which form our fatherland shine because of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader. Our fatherland can glorify its genuine value of existence when it is linked to the name of the leader.

All things in our country, including its socialist system, its self-reliant national economy, and even its natural environment, are so beautiful and outstanding, because they are part of our fatherland built and led by the great leader.

Only when all the people deeply understand this and cherish in their hearts the ideology and feelings that the fatherland is the great leader can the word fatherland be interpreted not as a vague concept but as lofty and deep ideology and feeling and, accordingly, can they become genuine patriots who love the fatherland eternally.

When party members possess the understanding that the fatherland is the great leader, they can treasure the fatherland more precious than their lives and can struggle for the fatherland, devoting their all to it.

When party members and the working people think of the fatherland, linking it to the leader, they can not only deeply realize that our fatherland is precisely the gain of the revolution attained by the great leader, but also deeply recognize that the fatherland is incomparably precious.

The spirit of devotedly struggling for the fatherland with the firm awareness that defending the fatherland and making it prosperous are precisely the genuine and rewarding path of life emerges only when the people possess the ideology that the fatherland is the leader.

The ideology that the fatherland is the leader is the basis of genuine love for the fatherland and the source of ideological and spiritual strength that makes it possible for the people to struggle devotedly for the fatherland.

The way for party members and the working people to foster themselves to become genuine patriots armed with the chuche idea is to cherish deeply in their hearts such ideology and emotion.

Party members and the working people should actively contribute to accelerating the revolution and construction and to expediting the cause of national reunification by more firmly cherishing in their hearts the faith that the fatherland is the leader and by demonstrating their lofty loyalty and patriotism.

/6662

CSO: 4110/151

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1987

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during January-February 1987.

On 1 January 1987, at the lower right of page one and continued on the bottom half of page three, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Energetically Accelerate the All-Out March in the New Year on the road Illuminated by the Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 003, 6 January 1987, pp D 5-12: "1 January NODONG SINMUN New Year Editorial." Correction entitled, "Correction to NODONG SINMUN New Year Editorial" published in Ibid., No 004, 7 January 1987, p D 7. Text also summarized in Ibid., No 005, 8 January 1987, p D 9: "NODONG SINMUN Outlines Tasks of Economic Plan."]

On 2 January 1987, on the upper three-quarters of page one with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Great Revolutionary Banner Which Illuminates the Path Toward the Complete Victory of Socialism." (Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 004, 7 January 1987, pp D 1-7: "NODONG SINMUN Lauds Kim Il-song Policy Speech."]

On 3 January 1987, at the lower center and right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make a Breakthrough in Resolving the Reunification Question by Realizing High-level North-South Political and Military Talks." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 002, 5 January 1987, pp D 1-5: "NODONG SINMUN On Proposal For North-South Talks."]

On 5 January 1987, at the top half of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Effect a New Turn in Socialist Economic Construction, Upholding the Decisions of the 12th Plenary Session of the 6th Party Central Committee." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 005, 8 January 1987, pp 10-13: "NODONG SINMUN On Turn In Economic Construction."]

On 8 January 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us All Become Creators of Heroic Feats in the New Year's Battle." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-007, 12 January 1987, pp 84-88: "Editorial on Fulfillment of New Year Task."]

On 9 January 1987, on the top half of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform A General March to Accomplish the 3rd 7-Year Plan Effectively." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song's policy speech, "On the Complete Victory of Socialism," set forth clear goals to form a strong material and technological base for a complete socialist society; quotes Kim Il-song's policy speech calling for all to turn out as one to bring about a new upswing in socialist economic construction through the struggle to accomplish the 3rd 7-Year Plan; stresses that when the 10 long range goals of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress are achieved, industrial and agricultural production will increase by 1.3 and 1.4 times respectively; calls for all party members and workers to rally around the party and leader in the struggle to accomplish the 3rd 7-Year Plan which is the responsible struggle for demonstrating the invincible might of the chuche idea; calls for guidance personnel to possess the correct viewpoint concerning the country's scientific and technological development and urges them to provide direction and guidance in scientific research and the technical innovation campaign; stresses that the country's major goals for scientific and technological development will effect the overall technological revision of the national economy; calls for making a great effort to develop the machinery, microelectronics and robotics industries and set up a strong production base utilizing these developments; urges the functionaries to devote their foremost interest in decisively increasing production capacity in key industries to endlessly raise up the living standard which is the supreme principle of party activity; exhorts the KPA soldiers and workers who are engaged in key construction projects to uphold the party's grandiose plan and boldly participate in the rewarding struggle for the prosperity of the country and the happiness and livelihood of the people; calls upon party organizations to mobilize all their propaganda and agitation forces to explain disseminate Kim Il-song's policy speech and the decisions of the 12th Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, hold effective discussions on ways to implement them and set up concrete plans and measures to achieve them; exhorts everyone to rally more tightly around the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and engage in the general march to accomplish the vast goals of the 3rd 7-Year Plan and thereby hasten the complete victory of socialism.

On 10 January 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Brighten This Significant Year with a Bumper Crop." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-007, 12 February 1987, pp 104-108: "Daily Stresses Increased Agricultural Production."]

On 12 January 1987, at the upper three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Conduct Organizational and Political Work To Make This Significant Year Shine." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-007, 12 February 1987, pp 98-102: "Daily On Organizational, Political Work."]

On 13 January 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make New Progress by Placing Great Emphasis on Scientific and Technological Development." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT,

JPRS-KAR-87-007, 12 February 1987, pp 113-116: "NODONG SINMUN Urges S&T Development."]

On 15 January 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Decisively Increase Production Capabilities in the Field of Key Industries." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JSPR-KAR-87-007, 12 February 1987, pp 109-112: "Daily on Production In Key Industries."]

On 19 January 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us All Become Three Revolutions Standard Bearers in the Rewarding Struggle For the New General March." The editorial urges all party members and workers to uphold Kim Il-song's Policy Speech and vigorously expedite a new all-out march by engaging in the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and become three revolutions standard bearers; quotes the message which Kim Chong-il sent to the participants in the convention of vanguards in the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions stressing the requirements to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea; emphasizes that three revolutions standard bearers are trusty revolutionaries who live and breathe with the party and leader and actively struggle to possess the lofty honor of three revolutionary standard bearers in this significant year of 1987, modeling themselves after the unsung meritorious workers; stresses that the process of becoming standard bearers of the three revolutions is nothing else than the struggle to attain the established goals of the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions; urges party organizations to show interest in the accomplishments of the party members and workers who have been awarded the red flag of the three revolutions; exhorts everyone to uphold Kim Il-song's policy speech and participate in the rewarding struggle for the prosperity of the fatherland and the complete victory of socialism.

On 21 January 1987, at the lower left of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Zimbabwean People's Envoy Who Comes With the Feeling of Friendship." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-013, 6 March 1987, pp 120-122: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Mugabe's Visit."]

On 24 January 1987, at the lower right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Much More Vigorously Accelerate Preparations for Farming." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-013, 6 March 1987, pp 103-106: "NODONG SINMUN On 1987 Farming Preparations."]

On 26 January 1987, at the center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Improve Economic Guidance and Enterprise Management." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-013, 6 March 1987, pp 99-102: "Daily On Improving Economic Guidance."]

On 30 January 1987, at the upper three-quarters of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Accelerate The Major Construction Projects." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-011, 5 March 1987, pp 79-83: "Daily On Accelerating Construction Projects."]

On 3 February 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Struggle to Improve Quality in Production and Construction." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-011, 5 March 1987, pp 76-78: "Daily On Improving Production Quality."]

On 4 February 1987, at the middle of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "For Peace and Peaceful Reunification in Korea." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 023, 4 February 1987, pp D 7-11: "Parisian Korea Reunification Meeting Discussed."]

On 7 February 1987, at the top half of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Masses Go Down Below and Vigorously Arouse the Masses in Accordance With the Chongsan-ri Method." The editorial notes the 27th anniversary of Kim Il-song's on-the-spot instructions at Chongsan-ri, creating the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method; quotes Kim Chong-il on the Chongsan-ri method being a working method which relies on the masses by which one goes among the masses sharing their joys and hardships while mobilizing them to accomplish their assignments; calls upon the functionaries to go down among the masses and positively arouse them to achieve new upswings in the first battle of the year and actively participate in the struggle to accomplish the 3rd 7-Year Plan; calls upon all guidance functionaries to vigorously perform their political work by going down among the masses and act as ardent propagandists and positive defenders and implementers of party policy; calls for the responsible functionaries in the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and provinces, cities and counties to go down to the battlesites in the national economy such as important construction projects, key industries and the railroad transportation sector, perform fact-finding and politico-organizational work in accordance with the requirements of the Chongsan-ri work method and summon the party members and workers to implement party policy; calls upon party organizations to entrench within the functionaries the ideal of working with people and lead them to the proper performance of politico-organizational work among the party members and workers; exhorts all functionaries to continue to adhere steadfastly to the Kim Il-song working habits and the Chongsan-ri work method, further strengthen the party ranks and bring about endless upswings in accomplishing this year's quotas and in the overall construction of socialism.

On 9 February 1987, at the upper half of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Substantially Conduct Study To Arm Ourselves With the Idea, Theory, and Policy of the Party." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 028, 11 February 1987, pp D 4-8: "NODONG SINMUN On Studying WPK Policies."]

On 11 February 1987, at the left center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Struggle For Chemical Fertilizer Production." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's statement in his work, "On Further Heightening the Living Standard," calling for greater fertilizer production and delivery to the countryside; states that fertilizer is rice and various types of high potency fertilizer must be placed on the paddies and fields at the proper time to assure scientific and technological

farming in compliance with the demands of chuche farming even under unfavorable climatic conditions; notes that seeding and tilling operations will soon commence, requiring ample provisions of chemical fertilizer to achieve a successful harvest this year; calls for the functionaries and workers in the mining and chemical industrial sectors to plan for equipment management, manpower and production organization and direction and continue to operate fertilizer production machinery at full capacity; calls upon the mining and chemical industrial sectors to provide a timely supply of raw materials and fuel such as coal, electric power, phosphates, sulfates, etc. so that the fertilizer factories will be able to attain the goals of fertilizer production which the party has set for them; urges the functionaries and workers in phosphate mines such as the Pungnyon, Chungsan, Taedae-ri, Yongyu, Tongam ore mines to set high phosphate ore production goals and carry out a blitzkrieg to mobilize the necessary manpower and machinery to accomplish this; emphasizes that the functionaries must go down below to the production sites and perform economic organization and production direction to normalize fertilizer production at a high level; calls for raising up the role of party organizations to enable them to go forth to illuminate the first year of the 3rd 7-Year Plan with shining labor successes by enabling the fertilizer producers to accomplish their chemical fertilizer production goals during the fertilizing season; calls for vigorously waging the campaigns to emulate the unsung heroes and capture the red flag of the three revolutions and direct them toward continual innovations and advances.

On 16 February 1987, at the upper three-quarters of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate Socialist Construction by Upholding the Revolutionary Banner." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-015, 12 March 1987, pp 65-71: "DPRK Daily On Accelerating Socialist Construction." Text also summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-017, 16 March 1987, pp 72, 73: "NODONG SINMUN On Advancing Under Revolutionary Banner."]

On 17 February 1987, at the bottom of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Pyongyang is Calling Youths and Students of the World to the Festival." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-018, 17 March 1987, pp 111-114: "NODONG SINMUN On Pyongyang Youth Festival."]

On 18 February 1987, at the left center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Activities of the 15 April Shock Brigade Technological Innovation Teams." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-015, 12 March 1987, pp 93-95: "DPRK Daily On Technological Innovation Campaign."]

On 19 February 1987, at the top half of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make the Revolutionary Drum Echo All Over the Country by Actively Conducting Agitation and Propaganda Work." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-018, 17 March 1987, pp 80-86: "DPRK Daily On Conducting Propaganda Work." Text also published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 033, 19 February 1987, pp D 3-8: "19 February NODONG SINMUN."]

On 21 February 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Much More Thoroughly Implement the Policy of Attaching Primary Importance to Farm Work." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-018, 17 March 1987, pp 93-97: "DPRK Daily On Importance of Farm Work."]

On 23 February 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Constantly Effect an Upsurge in Coal Production." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-018, 17 March 1987, pp 106-108: "NODONG SINMUN On Increasing Coal Production."]

On 24 February 1987, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Increase Production of Electricity and To Save It." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-020, 26 March 1987, pp 110-113: "NODONG SINMUN On Electricity Production."]

On 25 February 1987, at the right center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About New Innovations in the Development of Agriculture Holding Fast to the Great Rural Theses." [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-020, 26 March 1987, pp 101, 102: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Kim Il-song Work on Socialist Rural Question."]

On 27 February 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Produce Many More Farm Machines and Send Them to the Countryside." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need to produce much more modern farm machinery, such as tractors and harvestors and send them to the countryside now that irrigation and electrification of the countryside has been completed; emphasizes that the party has lead the entire party and the whole populace toward the accomplishment of the tasks of the rural technical revolution, has already completed the irrigation and electrification of the rural economy and is rapidly expediting the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy for which much more modern farm machinery must be produced and delivered to the countryside; states that on several occasions recently, Kim Il-song instructed that forces be mustered to provide an ample supply of materials and cooperative goods to the tractor, truck and farm machinery factories and enterprises on a priority basis in order to reap another bumper harvest this year; notes that the party has devoted special interest to solving the food problem for the national economy and consistently placed much investment in farm machinery production; calls for the functionaries in the ministries and committees of the administration council including the state planning committee to organize and plan for farm machinery production and delivery, go down below to the tractor and farm machinery factories, settle all problems encountered and assure maximum utilization of the production capability; urges the metallurgical and machine industrial sectors to provide the necessary cooperative goods needed for tractor production such as bearings and set thoroughgoing regulations for production and delivery before the 15th of the month without fail; exhorts the appropriate committees and ministries to adopt measures for providing an

ample supply of iron and steel, coal, electric power, etc., to the factories which produce seedling uprooters, seedling transplanters, threshers, farm trailers, etc.; calls upon the functionaries and workers in the farm machinery production sector to remodel antiquated farm machinery, set high goals for technological innovation, intensify creative cooperation among scientists, technicians and the producing masses and positively wage the struggle for the mechanization, automation, robotization and computerization of the farm machinery production process; exhorts the functionaries and workers in all units of every sector connected with the farm machinery production sector to uphold the party's lofty desire to expedite farm machinery production and thereby more rapidly expedite the industrialization of agriculture.

8446/12851

CSO: 4110/302

DAILY ON ESTABLISHING CHUCHE IN IDEOLOGY

SK270249 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 25 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May special article: "Firmly Arming Oneself With the Party's Policy Is the Basic Requirement for Establishing Chuche in Ideology"]

[Text] Our party emphatically stresses the need to strengthen ideological indoctrination work--the major contents of which are the chuche idea indoctrination--and to enhance revolution-mindedness, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness among functionaries. Reflected in this is the firm determination of our party to foster all functionaries, party members, and the working people to become not only resolute revolutionaries who have established chuche in ideology but also genuine patriots and enthusiastic communists, who struggle for the party, the revolution, and the interests of the working class and the people, devoting their all, so that they can more vigorously accelerate the Korean revolution.

All party members and the working people should prepare themselves to become resolute revolutionaries who have established chuche in ideology by upholding the party's will. To this end, they should firmly arm themselves with our party's line and policy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, has indicated: In order to establish chuche in ideology, one should arm oneself with the revolutionary ideology of the working class and the party's line and policy.

This thesis propounded by our party constitutes a precious guideline for the communists and people in establishing chuche in ideology and in successfully carrying out the revolution and construction under any difficult and complicated situation.

The party's line and policy of each country carrying out the revolution are not only the embodiment of the revolutionary ideology of the working class but are also the guiding principle of the revolution and construction in that country and the ideological and spiritual food which fosters people to become revolutionaries who are infinitely loyal to the revolution of their country. Therefore, communists and the people cannot speak of the implementation of

the revolution and construction with the stand of being the master and in a responsible manner without arming themselves with the line and policy of their party.

Today, our people are carrying out the revolution with the party's great line and policy in which the immortal chuche idea has been embodied. Our party's line and policy are the mighty theoretical and practical weapon to establish chuche in ideology. Only by vigorously advancing, firmly grasping our party's line and policy can we not only become resolute revolutionaries whose chuche-oriented ideological faith is never shaken under any difficult circumstance, but also more firmly establish chuche in all fields--political, economic, and defense.

Firmly arming ourselves with our party's line and policy is a very important task first of all to take the great chuche idea as firm faith and to live and struggle according to the demands of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the guiding ideology of the revolution in our times, the era of chuche. It is also the revolutionary world outlook on which all functionaries, party members, and working people should firmly base in establishing chuche in ideology.

In responsibly carrying out the revolution and construction of the country, there is no world outlook which is more scientific and revolutionary than the chuche idea. Only when we take as our firm faith the chuche idea which has elucidated the scientific truth that the master of the revolution and construction is precisely the masses of people can we carry out to the end the Korean revolution with our own efforts and with the lofty awareness of being the masters of the revolution and construction.

For us to establish chuche in ideology means to take the great chuche idea as our firm world outlook and to establish thoroughly the unitary ideological system of the party. In other words, this demands that our party members and working people be firmly armed with the party's line and policy.

Our party is the chuche-type party which struggles, taking the chuche idea as its guiding principle. All line and policies of our party have thoroughly reflected the chuche idea.

Apart from the chuche idea, we cannot speak of our party and its policy. Our party's line and policy have elucidated precisely the essence and principle of the chuche idea and the principles and methods in embodying this idea. Therefore, for our party members and working people, the work of arming themselves with the party's policy is precisely the work of establishing their revolutionary world outlook of chuche. Accordingly, when they are firmly armed with our party's policy can they become resolute revolutionaries who always maintain chuche-oriented spirit under any difficult circumstances.

Those who have been firmly armed with the party's policy are always firm in their stand and attitude of being the master in the course of carrying out the

revolutionary task. These people never hesitate nor rely on others even when faced with difficulties. They gallantly and vigorously break through all sorts of difficulties and trials with their own strength.

Today, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is being enhanced and displayed in all fronts of socialist construction, and any ideological element running counter to the chuche idea has been prevented from being infiltrated into our society. This is because our party members and working people have been firmly armed with our party's line and policy.

Reality shows that the most correct way by which we can firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and perform our responsibility as the masters of the Korean revolution lies in firmly arming ourselves with the chuche idea.

Firmly arming ourselves with our party's line and policy is also an important way to lead all functionaries and working people to vigorously struggle with the national pride and honor of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader and the party.

Leading all functionaries and working people to have lofty national pride and revolutionary honor is important and significant in establishing chuche in ideology.

Without the national pride that our nation is not inferior to other nations and without the dignity and self-confidence as the people carrying out the revolution, we cannot live independently nor can we defend national sovereignty and dignity.

The basis of national pride and revolutionary self-confidence is precisely the pride and self-confidence toward the party and the leader. The national pride that our party is great and that our leader is great does not emerge naturally. It becomes most firm only when we firmly arm ourselves with our party's line and policy and firmly believe in the correctness of the party's line and policy.

Extensively embodied in the party's line and policy are the greatness of the party and the leader and the wisdom of their leadership. The party and the leader prepare the line and policy and lead the revolution through the work of organizing and leading the implementation of these lines and policy.

Therefore, only when we deeply study the party's policy and are firmly armed with it can we realize the greatness of the party and the leader and cherish in our hearts high pride toward our party.

The dignity and pride of our nation carrying out the revolution upholding the great leader and following the party are being demonstrated at the highest plane.

All party members and working people are resolutely safeguarding and defending the party and the leader politically and ideologically with the firm stand and view that the leader [yongdoja] who leads their destinies to the correct path responsibly is only our party and leader. At the same time, whenever they have faced complicated situations and difficult circumstances all party members and working people have gained strength from the greatness of our party to overcome those complicated situations and difficult circumstances with firm faith.

Such a dignity of our people has emerged through the great reality in which the party's policy is embodied and through the course of deeply experiencing and mastering the correctness and vitality of the party's policy. Because of this, the dignity of our people has been deeply cherished in their hearts.

Our party's line and policy include infinitely profound and multilateral contents. We should continuously and vigorously grasp the work of arming ourselves with the party's policy. Through this course, we should further enhance the dignity and pride as the people who are carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party and the great leader. By so doing, our national sovereignty can be firmly defended and our revolution can be advanced along the road of chuche eternally.

Firmly arming ourselves with our party's line and policy is also important and significant in the struggle to develop national culture and to enhance the cultural and technological level of the masses of people. Herein lies another reason for arming ourselves with our party's line and policy in order to establish chuche in ideology.

Our party's line and policy are an encyclopedic weapon of the revolution and construction. The party's line and policy extensively elucidate not only the principled and concrete problems necessary not only in building a powerful party, government, and national self-reliant economy, but also in developing the chuche-oriented national culture and in enhancing the cultural and technological level of the masses.

Therefore, only when we firmly arm ourselves with the party's policy and thoroughly implement it can we not only, with national style and revolutionary and socialist contents, build culture--the chuche-oriented culture which suits the feeling of our people and the working class nature of which has been firmly established--but also extensively develop science and technology and lead the ideological and spiritual life in a sound and revolutionary manner.

Today, the imperialists are not only constantly intensifying new war provocation maneuvers, but are also viciously perpetrating the maneuvers for reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration. At the same time, we have many tasks in developing science and technology.

Under such a situation, only when we firmly arm ourselves with our party's line of building a chuche-oriented national culture and its policy of developing science and technology can we prevent the imperialists' cultural infiltration and firmly establish chuche in science and technology.

For our functionaries, party members, and working people, the work of arming themselves with the party's line and policy is not a mere matter of understanding and grasping the line and policy theoretically. In other words, the work of arming themselves with the party's line and policy is the important task of not only preparing themselves to become genuine revolutionaries who can defend the party's ideology and stand under any difficult circumstance and who have thoroughly established chuche in ideology, but also advancing our revolution only along the single path indicated by the party and the leader--the single path of chuche--forever.

All functionaries, party members, and working people should keep this in mind and should consistently grasp the work of arming themselves with the party's line and policy.

The basic study textbooks for the work of arming themselves with the party's line and policy are precisely the great leader's works and party documents. There is no limit to studying them. All functionaries and working people should aggressively and constantly study the great leader's works and party documents. Thus, they should make all ideologies and theories contained in them into firm faith.

Our party's line and policy are the only guiding principle of our revolution and are the valuable and precious ideological and spiritual weapon to foster our people to become enthusiastic revolutionaries and genuine patriots whose chuche has been thoroughly established.

All functionaries and working people should deepen the work of arming themselves with the party's policy at a new high stage. Thus, they should more firmly establish the unitary ideological system in the entire party and society and should become genuine revolutionary fighters demanded by our party and revolution.

/6662

CSO: 4110/155

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION FOR YOUTH FESTIVAL--A struggle to produce and supply in a timely manner steel materials needed for the construction of Kwangbok Street is being vehemently waged at the Hwanghae Steel Complex. Steel workers here, who have unanimously risen up at the call of the party and the leader, this year have produced more materials and tools such as rolled steel products and steel wool compared to last year by vigorously waging a struggle for increased production, and then sent them to the construction sites for the 13th World Youth Festival. On 26 May a rally of employees was held at this complex to vigorously assist in the construction of Kwangbok Street by upholding the party's will. Participating in the rally with employees of the complex were functionaries concerned, including Choe Mun-son, responsible secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 26 May 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4110/154

ECONOMIC

NORTH KOREA

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

SK261530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--Factories and enterprises in various domains of the national economy are being rebuilt and expanded on modern lines in Korea.

A stainless steel pipe production base has been built at the Chollima Steel Complex.

Almost all the processes from cutting the surface of materials to hot and cold rolling processes, cold drawing process, heat treatment process and pipe completion process have been modernized and automated.

The construction of modern stainless steel pipe production base made it possible to meet more smoothly the demand of the national economy for stainless steel pipe, good-quality high-pressure pipe, bearing pipe and non-ferrous metal pipe.

The second stage expansion project is progressing apace at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex. Roughing machine No 6 has been put into operation and the projects of heating oven No 3, mixed oven, ventilator and step-down transformer station are progressing on the final stage.

About 50 construction objects including roughing machines No 4 and 5 and converter No 3 are being accelerated at fast tempo.

A modern combined engine processing shop and a casting shop are under construction at the Sungni General Motor Works.

When this project for the expansion of the capacity is finished, various types of motor vehicles will be produced in greater number.

Projects for expanding the production capacity are brisk also at the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, and Komdok General Mining Enterprise and many other units.

/12232

CSO: 4100/209

BRIEFS

DPRK-GDR PROTOCOLS SIGNED--Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--The 10th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was held in Pyongyang. At the end of the meeting, its protocol was signed on 26 May. It was signed by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk on our side and Horst Soelle, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the GDR side. A protocol of the 22nd meeting of the Standing Subcommittee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee was signed on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 27 May 87 SK] /12232

CSO: 4100/209

DPRK DAILY SAYS U.S. AGGRESSOR IN SOUTH KOREA

SK221043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--Most of the South Korean people brand the United States as aggressor and plunderer, not "friendly country" or "protector," says NODONG SINMUN today.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, their stooges, hold forth that the United States is a "friendly country" and a "protector" of South Korea. This is a deceptive propaganda for covering up the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and occupation policy, the paper says and continues:

The U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who have occupied South Korea by force of arms.

The real ruler of South Korea holding all powers there is the U.S. imperialists. They have political domination over "policy" making and execution and subordinate the change of "president" to their own national interests. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who, seizing the main arteries of economy, have converted South Korea into a free theatre of the U.S. monopolies and a market of their surplus produce and, seizing all the military power including the prerogative of the supreme command of the puppet army, have turned South Korea into a colony and military base and a power magazine for nuclear war, [the] biggest in the Far East.

The true colour of the U.S. imperialists as the colonial ruler of South Korea finds most graphic expression in the "agreements" and "treaties" signed between them.

The keynote of those "treaties" and "agreements" is that they codify the U.S. imperialists' ruling position as aggressors and colonial rulers.

"Friendly country" and "protector" are words invented by the [?U.S.] imperialists to justify their policy of aggression and plunder.

The whole history of the U.S. imperialists' Korean aggression and plunder which started 100 odd years ago and assumed full scale with their military occupation of South Korea after World War II proves that the United States is neither a friendly country nor a protector of South Korea.

The phraseology of "friendly country" and "protector" spelled out by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets means the "protection" of the colonial rule and military dictatorship in South Korea and it is a slogan to camouflage the relations between aggressors and traitors.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists cover up their true colour as aggressors, plunderers and chieftain of murder.

/12232

CSO: 4100/209

KIM IL-SONG 'SUCCESSFUL' PRC VISIT HAILED

SK281030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--The working people throughout the country are overwhelmed with joy at the emotional news that the great leader President Kim Il-song returned home from his successful official goodwill visit to China.

Yi Chong-chun, chief secretary of the Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province, Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said.

The China visit of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song made all our people feel more deeply the national pride and honor of holding in high esteem him whom the world revolutionary people so ardently revere and respect. Each time we saw on the television screen the Chinese people enthusiastically welcome him with boundless respect and reverence, we feel more deeply the great national pride and honor of making revolution under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.

Chong Tong-uk, rector of the University of International Affairs, said:

The Chinese party and government leaders and people sincerely and enthusiastically welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and accorded him warmest hospitality, attaching great importance to his visit.

Korea-China friendship is an imperishable one which has overcome all tests of history and is being strengthened and developed as days go by. It is in bloom so beautifully with such vitality because it is based on the comradely intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and their revolutionary sense of duty.

Chong Song-mu, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences, said:

The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was one more epochal occasion in further strengthening the indestructible Korea-China friendship in keeping with the development of the present situation and expanding and developing it to a higher stage and it greatly contributed to the cause of socialism and peace.

His historical China visit powerfully demonstrated once again the validity and invincible vitality of the foreign policy of our party and the government of our republic based on the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Pany Yong-tok, chief engineer of the Chollima Steel Complex, stressed:

The functionaries and workers of the complex, upon welcoming home the great leader who came back from his greatly successful China visit, will bring about a greater upsurge in iron and steel production to consolidate the immortal feats performed by him and add lustre to them.

/12232

CSO: 4100/209

FILM ON KIM CHONG-IL 1983 PRC VISIT SHOWN ABROAD

SK281035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--"China visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea," a documentary film on the China visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in June 1983 is being screened in many countries of the world.

In recent years, well-known media of different countries widely introduced this documentary film which gives vivid accounts of the imperishable feats Comrade Kim Chong-il performed in the history of Korea-China friendship, enjoying enthusiastic welcome from the Chinese leading cadres and people. And the film was shown in many countries including Central Africa, Gabon, Tanzania, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Sweden, Malta and Peru with a large attendance of high placed figures of political and public circles.

Radio and television stations in central and local areas of Japan including Kyoto, Shiga, Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures, among them the KBS Kyoto television with an audience of 15 million, gave special programs under the title "special program: documentary film--China visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il."

The headquarters of Upitn, a London-based U.S. television company which has over 200 TV networks in more than 70 countries of the five continents gave a preview of this documentary film in the presence of newspaper, news agency and radio reporters of different countries and decided to widely televise in the future to many countries the wise guidance and noble virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the achievements of the Korean people in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

/12232

CSO: 4100/209

SOVIET DEFENSE DELEGATION TOURS MANGYONGDAE, OTHER SITES

'Full Support' Extended

SK250650 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The delegation of the Civil Defense of the Soviet Union led by Vladimir Govorov, vice Soviet minister of defense and commander of the Civil Defense of the Soviet Union, visited Mangyongdae. The guests visited the hometown house of Mangyongdae, where the great leader Comrade was born, where he spent his childhood, and where he nurtured a great revolutionary will, carefully viewed the relics preserved at this historical house. After taking a picture to commemorate its visit to the old house of Mangyongdae, the delegation saw the revolutionary remains on Mangyongpong Peak. Before leaving Mangyongdae, the delegation wrote on the visitor's log as follows: We were greatly impressed during our visit to Mangyongdae, the hometown of Marshal Kim Il-song. We personally witnessed boundless admiration and respect which the Korean people extend to Comrade Kim Il-song. Mangyongdae is a historical place that always inspires the Korean people into feats in labor.

The delegation also saw the Mangyongdae recreational ground and the Pyongyang Metro. The delegation also toured Panmunjom and saw concrete walls that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets built along the Military Demarcation Line. After seeing Panmunjom, the head of the delegation denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets for conducting "Team Spirit" joint military exercises every year and said that they constitute a threat to peace in Korea and the Soviet Union. He expressed his firm belief that the Korean people's cause of reunifying the fatherland will be realized without fail. He also said that as they have in the past, the Soviet people and peoples of other socialist countries are extending full support for the Korean people's struggle to reunify the fatherland. He pointed out that achievements that the Korean people brought about in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, and political and ideological unity among the KPA soldiers are a valuable nest egg for the reunification of the country. He demanded that the U.S. imperialists aggressors immediately withdraw from South Korea. Meanwhile, the guests saw a song and dance performance at Mansudae Arts Theater.

Tribute at Tower of Liberation

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 18 May 87 SK

[Text] On 18 May, a civil defense delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Gen Vladimir Govorov, vice minister of defense and commander of civil defense of the USSR, laid a wreath at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery and at the Tower of Liberation. Yi Sang-pyok, vice minister of public security, personages concerned, and a member of the Soviet Embassy in our country accompanied the delegation.

KPA honor guards were standing at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery and the Tower of Liberation. The delegation first laid a wreath at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery. Amid music for wreath-laying, the guests laid a wreath at the martyrs cemetery. The attendants paid a silent tribute to the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots who dedicated their whole lives to the liberation of the fatherland and to the sacred cause for the people's freedom and happiness. They toured the revolutionary martyrs cemetery.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Tower of Liberation. Amid music for wreath-laying, the guests laid a wreath at the Tower of Liberation. The attendants paid a silent tribute to the officers and men of the Soviet Army who were sacrificed during the fighting for liberation of Korea. The guests then toured the Tower of Liberation. /6662

CSO: 4110/151

GORBACHEV SPEECH AT LUNCHEON FOR SRV LEADER REPORTED

SK230640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Addressing a luncheon to welcome Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, who is paying an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, referred to the question of abolishing nuclear armaments in Asia on 19 May.

Noting that the Soviet Union does not divide its principled internationalist policy into one applied to Europe and the other applied to Asia, and this principle proceeds from the fact that the peoples of all the continents live with common apprehensions and hopes in the present world where they depend on each other, he stated: The Soviet Union hopes that peace, good neighborliness, trust, and mutual understanding will govern relations among the countries in Asia and the Pacific, which are of ever-greater significance in international life.

Saying that not once or twice has the Soviet Union expressed its willingness to solve the problem concerning intermediate-range missiles worldwide, he stressed: There would be no obstacles to solving the problem concerning medium-range missiles if the United States agrees to remove its nuclear means from Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines and to withdraw its aircraft-carrier fleet beyond agreed limits. In this case, the United States should, of course, not site medium-range missiles in its own territory.

He pointed out: The Soviet Union proposes that movement be started even now along paths, leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons in Asia. An important step in that direction would be the creation of nuclear-free zones.

Asserting his support for proposals to create nuclear-free zones in Southeast Asia and on the Korean peninsula, he noted: Our attitude and methodology toward the problem of abolishing nuclear armaments is identical both in Asia and Europe. We propose that this work be carried out under strict international controls to consist of national means, methods of international inspection, and on-the-spot inspection.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized that the Soviet Union highly appraises the constructive attitude of the DPRK and Mongolia toward the settlement of international problems and cooperation with these countries.

SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE, REUNIFICATION OF KOREA BRISK

SK290434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 29 May 87

[Text2 Pyongyang 29 May (KCNA)--The international signature campaign demanding peace in Korea and her reunification is going on in high key. It was initiated by the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea.

A number of members of the European parliament participated in this campaign. The list of the signature was signed by the chairman of the National Committee of the Workers' World Party of the United States, Michael Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council and William A. Ryan, chairman of the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, on behalf of their organizations.

As of 20 May, more than 42,350,000 people had participated in the campaign in India and leading officials of 61 public organizations of India including secretaries general of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, the Indian Democratic Youth Federation, the All-India Students' Federation and the All-India Democratic Women's Association added their names to the list of the signatures on behalf of their organizations.

Meanwhile, figures of broad circles of the United States and India including legal, press and public circles are taking an active part in this campaign.

Also participating in the campaign were 26 delegates to the 13th Congress of the Mongolian Trade Unions held in Ulaanbaatar including the delegates of Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Laos, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, the Philippines, Syria, Palestine, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Latin American Federation of workers, World Federation of Trade Unions, and International Federation of Arab Trade Unions.

/12232

CSO: 4100/209

SEOUL STUDENTS DEMAND TRUTH OF TORTURE DEATH

SK281045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang 28 May (KCNA)--Many students in Seoul Wednesday boycotted classes and held rallies and demonstrations, pressing for a probe into the truth of the torture-killing of student Pak Chong-chol, according to a report.

More than 5,000 students at Seoul University held an anti-"government" rally and bitterly denounced the fascist clique for trying to cover up the truth of the torture-death, and thousands of students from Sogang and other universities demonstrated, shouting "down with the torture 'regime.'"

While the students were waging protests here and there, 150 opposition and other figures met at a church in Seoul and announced the formation of a people's movement for a democratic constitution.

This new organization is reported to embrace 69 "National Assemblymen" from the Reunification Democratic Party, more than 680 priests, clergymen and Buddhist monks and opposition figures, scores of intellectuals, writers and artists. And more than 2,200 leading members of various opposition groups approved of an appeal of this organization for a massive action against the fascist clique, said a foreign press report.

Meanwhile, more than 2,000 Buddhists staged a demonstration in Kwangju Wednesday in protest against fascist crackdown.

/12232

CSO: 4100/209

SOUTH'S 'CONCEALING' OF TORTURE INCIDENT DENOUNCED

SK260311 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1152 GMT 23 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "True Color as the Ringleader of Torture Murder Cannot Be Concealed"]

[Text] Recently, it was disclosed in South Korea that three more criminals had directly participated in the atrocious act of torturing and slaughtering patriotic student Pak Chong-chol in January. Thus, this incident has again emerged as a serious political issue.

In a statement issued concerning this incident at a press conference, the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] demanded that an extraordinary National Assembly session be immediately held to basically probe the truth of the incident and that all those involved in the case including the puppet prosecutor-general be dismissed.

The RDP also held strongly that traitor Chon Tu-hwan apologize for this incident and the puppet cabinet immediately resign, taking responsibility for the torture and murder incident.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is making shameless maneuvers concerning this incident. According to a report, on 23 May, traitor Chon Tu-hwan directed the puppet administration to truly reveal the incident as if he has suddenly become the protector of human rights, concealing his blood-stained hands behind his back. He then made absurd and deceitful remarks about the regrettable incident, expressing regrets and so forth.

The DJP, a group of gangsters, said that the demand of the opposition party cannot be discussed before 11 June, while attempting to make appeasing remarks. The puppets cunningly maneuvered to conceal this incident from the outset but with the recent exposure of the new criminals, they loudly rave as if they are interested in human rights. This is indeed a shameless act similar to that of a jackal sobbing in condolence of the death of the sheep which it had killed. This is a shameless plot to conceal the true color as the ringleaders of torture-murder atrocity and to appease the people's spirit of resistance.

As for the atrocity of torture and murder of patriotic student Pak Chong-chol, it is not an accident committed by someone's mistake but is an indispensable

outcome of the dictatorial ruling system of Chon Tu-hwan is maintaining his fascist rule through atrocious acts of torture and murder. Therefore, the ringleaders who murdered student Pak Chong-chol are the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the responsibility also rests on the rascals themselves.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique staged a farce of dismissing only a few low-level stooges while attempting to conceal this incident in the wake of the South Korean people's antigovernment struggle which spread throughout South Korea in protest of this incident. It also maneuvered to conceal its murderous act by forming the special committee to promote human rights, the committee for protection of human rights, and so forth.

However, the atrocity of torture and murder has not been removed in South Korea but is continuing with murderous organizations specializing in torture and slaughter being increased at puppet police stations, not to speak of the police headquarters.

Furthermore, the fascist clique gave new assignments to the police gangsters who murdered Pak Chong-chol using such cruel medieval methods as electric torture and water torture, noting that they have rich experiences, and giving new bayonets to them.

All facts show that the puppets' remarks on respect of human rights, elimination of torture, and so forth, are a bare-faced lie. The puppets' remarks on regret, deplorable incident, and so forth made concerning the exposure of the new criminals is nothing but a deceitful trick.

Today the people's struggle is fiercely waged in South Korea against the so-called important decision of the treacherous puppet who is attempting to extend his power by forcibly ending the discussion of constitutional revision and maintaining the current fascist Constitution. The struggle of the masses from all walks of life to eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship and for democratization has been enhanced on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The remarks of the opposition party leader that a catastrophic situation will be created if traitor Chon Tu-hwan's decision is tolerated, is not accidental. The deceitful act of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique as if it is interested in guaranteeing human rights is designed to appease the people and prevent the incident of torture and murder of Pak Chong-chol from becoming the issue of public opinion and to check the expansion of the people's struggle and conceal its true color as the ringleader of murder.

However, the rascals will not be able to conceal its true color with any trick as the fascist hangmen and human butchers who cruelly murdered the patriotic student or to justify their crimes.

On 22 May, university students throughout South Korea including Seoul tenaciously staged an antigovernment demonstration, chanting that the fascist clique is still attempting to conceal the truth of the incident of the atrocious torture and murder of the patriotic student.

The criminal maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which assumes torture and murder politics as an every day affair should not be tolerated at all. The South Korean people will bring to the court of stern judgement without fail not only traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader who cruelly massacred tens of thousands of patriotic people in Kwangju, staining Kwangju with blood, and who made a large number of patriotic students burn themselves to death, but also those who were involved in bestially murdering student Pak Chong-chol.

/6662

CSO: 4110/151

DAILY ASSAILS REMARKS ON RDP PLATFORM

SK260447 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 22 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May commentary: "The Rash Act of Dictators"]

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-u, held a press conference on 21 May and criticized the opposition party's platform again. He pressed the opposition party to amend the part of the platform in question. This is another of the rash acts that can take place in a fascist system as in South Korea.

For a political party to put forward its platform is a freedom and right of the members of the party. Even though the DJP holds power, it cannot interfere in another party in connection with its platform any more than one can tell a person of another house what fruit to serve on the table for the dead in a memorial service.

An opposition party would not be an independent political party if it is not able to put forward its platform based on the will of its party members and had to curry favor with or get approval from the ruling party. Nevertheless, the DJP is pressing the opposition to withdraw its platform. This is the manifestation of the nature characterizing the hooligans of the military dictatorial group led by Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

Furthermore, No Tae-u made the outburst, saying that South Korea has a democratic system with the freedom of expression. We would like to question whether it is a freedom of expression and a democratic system when a political party cannot put forward its platform as it pleases. No Tae-u would not be able to answer this question even if he had 10 mouths.

Assailing the opposition party, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's DJP and his administration are raving that reunification cannot transcend the system and that even if reunification is realized it should be realized not by transcending the difference in political ideas and systems but under a liberal democratic system.

To reunify the country peacefully under the condition where different ideology and system exist in the North and South, there is no other way to reunify the

country than on the principle of grand national unity transcending ideology and system. Hence, the real problem is not the opposition party's platform but the DJP gang's attitude toward reunification. As for the theory on placing the system above other things which they rave about, it is the splittist outburst which not only places the issue of the reunification of the fatherland, which should come first in the priority list, in the place of lesser priority but denies reunification itself.

The system ought to be chosen by the popular masses who make up as members of the nation. There cannot be a system without the nation. Therefore, the system cannot transcend the nation and it cannot be regarded more important than reunification. That they attach absolute importance to ideology and system and greater importance to system is a tactic showing that they do not want reunification forever.

As for the puppets' theory on reunification under the liberal democratic system, it is the advocacy of reunification by winning over communism by force of arms, and it, in fact, is a declaration of war against us and a declaration of totally rejecting dialogue.

Despite the rash act of rejecting dialogue, alleviation of tension, and reunification, No Tae-u raved that the opposition party's platform is making the people suffer. Does he mean that the South Korean people's suffering today results not from the national division and the fascist system imposed by the puppets but from the opposition party's reunification policy and advocacy of democratization? A foreign press report said that the puppets' words should always be interpreted in an opposite manner. There is nothing wrong in this expression. The puppets should not attempt to hide their true colors under the pretext of the people.

The graveness of the problem is not limited to this. The opposition party's advocacy concerning the reunification issue as put forward in its platform is clearly stated in the 4 July joint statement, and this is the issue which traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself mentioned on a number of occasions. In his policy speech in January 1982, Chon Tu-hwan said himself that neither the North nor the South should insist on the reunification in a way favored by only one of the two sides forcing on its ideology, ideal, and system. The allegation that the ruling bunch can say this and that if an opposition party says it would be a crime constitutes the dictators' dogmatic way of thinking, and this is an absurd excuse to harm the opposition party.

It is quite natural for the opposition party to say that if the government and the ruling party take legal steps against the opposition party in connection with the issue of its platform, it is prepared to deal with this legally.

The puppet prosecutor's office is now raving that the opposition party's platform concerning reunification is in violation of the National Security Law, and is threatening the opposition party, pressing those who drafted the platform to report to the prosecutor's office. In the meantime, No Tae-u of the DJP made a hazy remark that if the opposition party states its willingness to amend its platform, a genuine dialogue between the ruling and

opposition party with force on one hand and appease the opposition party with deceptive tactics on the other, thereby attempting to extricate themselves from their difficult position in the wake of the 13 April decision.

In view of the moves of the U.S. political circles which are employing cunning tactics in an attempt to dodge the hot anti-U.S. sentiment which is getting more fierce in the wake of the announcement of the 13 April decision, and in view of the moves of Lilley, U.S. ambassador to Seoul, who is making a fuss visiting both the ruling and opposition party members, it is clear that the United States manipulated this behind the scenes.

However, no matter how the U.S. imperialists and the puppets conspire and wield the guns and bayonets, it will only touch off greater repulsion of the opposition party and the popular masses.

Deceptive appeasement will not work. One should learn a proper lesson from the development in which the opposition party had to suffer the painful split of the party due to the deceptive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets urging on compromise between the ruling and opposition parties. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop the suppression against the democratic forces and step down from power as demanded by the people, and the U.S. imperialists should stop interfering in the internal affairs of South Korea.

/6662

CSO: 4110/155

DAILY ON CABINET RESHUFFLE IN SOUTH

SK270354 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 26 May 87.

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May commentary: "The Farce of Reshuffling the Cabinet Designed To Prolong the Term of the Dictatorial System"]

[Text] On 26 May, South Korean traitor Chon Tu-hwan staged a farce of reshuffling the puppet cabinet. In this of cabinet reshuffle farce, which was staged in the form of taking responsibility for torturing and murdering Pak Chong-chol, eight ministers were reshuffled, including the puppet prime minister and deputy prime minister, the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, the ministers of home affairs and justice, the prosecutor general, the economic planning minister, and the administrator of the government office of legislation.

It is noteworthy that several underlings were replaced while traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who should have naturally resigned, taking responsibility as the ringleader of murderous torture if the cabinet reshuffle had been designed to call to account those involved in the incident of murderous torture against Pak Chong-chol, insolently remained in the seat of power. This shows that puppet Chon Tu-hwan's farce of reshuffling the cabinet was designed to remedy the crisis of the military, fascist ruling system by shifting responsibility for the torture and slaughter of Pak Chong-chol onto several underlings; by helping Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of the incident, evade responsibility; and by solidifying the foundation for power with much more vicious servants who are much more loyal to Chon Tu-hwan. This is clearly seen by the fact that those who have been appointed as prime minister and as ministers are, without exception, accustomed to suppressing and exploiting the people and that they are close to Chon Tu-hwan. They have been tamed by the dictator.

No sooner had the newly appointed puppet prime minister taken office than he blathered that he would abide by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's political philosophy. The aim of the cabinet reshuffle pursued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been revealed by the fact that the puppets brazenly raved that the farce of reshuffling the cabinet was designed to achieve stability and unity and to powerfully forge ahead with the political schedule as planned by ending the people's suspicions through a thorough investigation into the incident of murderous torture against Pak Chong-chol and by quickly pacifying public sentiment.

The world knows well that whenever political fluctuations have occurred in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has overcome the crisis of the military dictatorial system by staging a farce of replacing ministers under the pretext of achieving stability and unity by reforming state affairs. More than 6 years since he usurped power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has manned his power organs with faithful servants by staging cabinet reshuffle farces on more than 20 occasions and by replacing the puppet prime minister on six occasions. This clearly shows that maintaining power, is his supreme aim. However, he will not be able to avoid the people's offensive that is aimed at him by committing a political swindle such as the cabinet reshuffle, nor can he extricate himself from denunciation and rejection at home and abroad.

Meetings have been held to burn traitor Chon Tu-hwan in effigy whenever the mass anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle has been waged in South Korea, and voices have been raised to demand that Chon Tu-hwan resign. The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle has been stepped up in South Korea with the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising at the focus.

The South Korean people do not demand the replacement of several ministers, they demand basic social and political reforms and that the Chon Tu-hwan ring step down from the seat of power. Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring has raved that the concealed truth of the barbarous act of torturing and murdering Pak Chong-chol will be brought to light through the farce of reshuffling the cabinet, the South Korean people well know that the source of the incident of murderous torture against Pak Chong-chol is the military and fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial system, which has trampled on the blood and the bodies of the fellow countrymen, and that concealment of the truth of this incident is the outcome of a base maneuver to conceal the wicked nature of the fascist system.

The South Korean people demand that if traitor Chon Tu-hwan intends to bring the concealed truth of murderous politics of torture to light, he disclose to the public the truth of the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju, which has been buried behind a black veil, and that he withdraw, taking responsibility for this. Reflecting such public sentiment, the South Korean Catholic bishop said that only democratic reforms heal the scars left by the Kwangju people's uprising. Opposition parties, including the Reunification Democratic Party, urged the Chon Tu-hwan ring to apologize before the people and to withdraw, saying that those concerned cannot pacify public sentiment only by replacing several members of the administration. The South Korean people will never tolerate a long term in office by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of ugly colonial puppets for the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of murderous politics of torture, and national butchers.

Instead of staging such a clownish and politically deceitful farce as the cabinet reshuffle in an attempt to overcome the current crisis, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should step down from the seat of power without delay, taking responsibility for slaughtering and torturing tens of thousands of patriotic people and students throughout South Korea, including Kwangju.

/6662

CSO: 4110/155

BUDDHISTS STAGE MASS RALLY AT KWANGJU STREET

SK282356 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 87 p 3

[Text] Kwangju--A Buddhist mass to denounce police firing of tear gas canisters into a temple building here on 18 May was held in Kumnam Street, Kwangju, at around 11:00 a.m. Wednesday with the attendance of some 150 monks and some 4,000 believers.

On the heels of the mass that lasted for about 2 hours, about 500 students and young believers took to the streets with placards reading "We denounce police action at Wonkak Temple on 18 May." They clashed with riot police troops firing tear gas.

The street, the busiest in Kwangju, was completely blocked to traffic from around 10:30 a.m. due to the swarming of the people to the site of the Buddhist mass.

A group of riot police fired tear gas bombs into a sermon hall at Wonkak-sa here where a memorial service for the victims of Kwangju incident was in progress. Following the violent police action, Buddhist monks across the country began to hold protest rallies.

In the street mass, So Ui-hyon, chief administrator of Chokye Buddhist order, said that "the wave of protest by monks, including hunger strikes at temples across the nation can't be blocked even by tear gas, rifles or swords."

"We as followers of Buddha are prepared to devote ourselves to the safeguard of the true Buddhist ideal not for the sake of politics but for the nation and people," he went on to say.

In the meantime, a wave of protest against the police firing of tear gas into main hall of a temple in Kwangju continued in major temples across the nation yesterday. Some of the monks in the temples went into hunger strikes for indefinite periods.

About 100 student monks in Tonghak Temple in Kongju, Chungchong-namdo held a rally in the temple precincts Wednesday to denounce the tear gas firing. They all started hunger strikes for indefinite periods.

Some 53 monks in Hein Temple in Kyongsang-namdo and 229 monks in Unmun Temple in Chongdo, near Taegu, also started prayer fasting for the same purpose Wednesday after issuing a statement denouncing police brutality.

About 75 student monks in Chikji Temple in Kimchon, Kyongsang-pukto, issued statement in which they demanded government explanation for the police brutality at Wonkak Temple on 18 May.

/12232

CSO: 4100/209

REPORTAGE ON COMMEMORATION OF KWANGJU UPRISING

SKNDF Open Letter to People

SK220430 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1100 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Open letter to all people: Let us ring a funeral bell to the pro-U.S. military dictatorship with the strong anti-U.S. struggle! Masses of all strata! In South Korea today, acute confrontation and clashes are taking place between the colonial and fascist forces and the democratic and patriotic forces.

At a grave time when the whole country is in a whirling confusion, the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. Recalling the righteous struggle of the uprisers on that day, the patriotic masses of all strata pray for the bliss of the fallen patriots who had shed the blood of patriotism and express deep respect to the thousands of Kwangju fighters who have departed from us.

At the crucial time when independence, democracy, and reunification are more urgent than ever before, it is the solemn demand of the times to more closely recall the declaration of blood of the Kwangju uprisers by reexamining the historic significance of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The sacred will of the Kwangju popular uprising was precisely to live, enjoying independence and democracy, as masters of their country devoid of subjugation and fascism and to achieve their long-cherished desire for national reunification.

This is why the Kwangju uprisers bravely and gallantly fought by fully demonstrating their resolute fighting spirit of being ready to die for independence and democracy and their strong patriotic spirit.

The Kwangju popular uprising in which the masses of 300,000 rose up in the struggle of blood against the newly emerged military dictatorship was a synthesis of the history of the modern movement in the Orient which liberated the city with the population of 800,000 for 7 days. It was also a heroic struggle which recorded a brilliant page in our nation's history.

The Kwangju popular uprising was the turning point which brought about the change in the direction of struggle from the antifascist struggle for democracy to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. It was also the historic struggle which dealt serious blows to the colonial fascist system and which sublimated the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation of our masses to a new stage. Therefore, herein lies the genuine significance of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The Kwangju popular uprising attained valuable lessons as its historic significance was great. Through the great genocide in Kwangju perpetrated by the comprador and military dictatorship under U.S. manipulation and directions, the true nature of the U.S. imperialists as colonial rulers and murderers has been vividly laid bare.

The United States was the manipulator of the military dictatorship, not a friendly country of the South Korean people. It was a devil, not an angel, to the South Korean people.

Through the bloody Kwangju incident, our people have attained the lesson of blood that as long as the United States dominates South Korea, not only democracy but also basic human rights cannot be expected.

Through this lesson, our masses' anti-U.S. struggle consciousness has been rapidly enhanced since the Kwangju incident, and the torchlight of the anti-U.S. struggle for liberation has begun to burn in South Korea, a colony of the United States.

With the struggle of setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan in March 1982 which caused a shocking sensation at home and abroad and which opened the start of the open anti-U.S. struggle as an occasion, our national salvation movement has come to enter a new stage in carrying out the struggle for national liberation under the banner of independence while declaring the anti-U.S. struggle for independence before our history.

Our anti-U.S. struggle for independence and national liberation, in defiance of the unprecedented suppression, has constantly expanded its foundation among the masses through various forms and methods of struggle by extensively presenting various anti-U.S. slogans of rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, opposing the "Team Spirit" military exercises, and blocking the U.S. pressure on South Korea to open markets to U.S. goods.

Our mass movement to oppose the pro-U.S. military dictatorship has effected more rapid upsurge in the course of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The antifascist struggle for democracy has been combined with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and has thus been expanded to a pan-national struggle against the fascist Constitution in a bid to overthrow the comprador and military dictatorship and for a democratic constitution. This is a trend which cannot be blocked by anything.

Because of the massive anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the masses of all strata and the pincer operation of the off-stage opposition forces which call for a constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system, the Chon Tu-hwan military and dictatorial regime, the group responsible for the Kwangju genocide, now faces a destiny of ruin, and the U.S. colonial ruling system in South Korea faces a catastrophic crisis. This is the historic destiny of the aggressors and the nation-sellers who have driven our masses into an unprecedented ordeal, disgrace, terror, and despair and who have forced only death and sorrow upon them.

The United States should realize that the strong wind of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle which is blowing harder with each passing day is the stern declaration of the times which signifies the termination of their brutal colonial and fascist rule and should withdraw from this land.

However, instead of learning a lesson from the stern reality in which anti-Americanism has become an irresistible trend and instead of withdrawing from South Korea, the United States has further laid bare its true nature as an aggressor and ruler and has perpetrated haughty and rude acts.

Today, the United States has tried to secure the vested rights of South Korea as its forward base against the North and the Soviet Union in a bid to achieve its wild ambition to dominate the world. This is the invariable coordinates for aggression of the United States.

What the United States seeks in South Korea, its colony, to this end is not to achieve democratization but to rescue the present pro-U.S. military and dictatorial [word indistinct] which is in a dying condition and to maintain and prolong it.

Proceeding from this vicious ambition, the United States has wielded the club of more unscrupulous and vicious domination and interference. Political intervention is the basic ruling method of the neocolonialism of the United States and its cunning dominating method. The political timetable that the U.S. imperialists are seeking in order to secure the colonial rule in South Korea through their intervention in South Korean politics is to destroy the patriotic forces one by one through the conspiracy for a constitutional revision, to realize again the pro-U.S. military and dictatorial regime's grasp of political power under the protection of the current Constitution, and to establish the foundation for their colonial and fascist system by abusing the 1988 Olympics.

In the so-called political timetable which has been manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, the decision on a constitutional revision by consensus between the ruling and opposition parties which was agreed upon at Chongwadae last year was a cunning plot designed to weaken the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the masses and to divide and break up the democratic forces. This has been vividly laid bare to the world.

That the U.S. imperialists coaxed the ruling and opposition parties to reach compromise on a constitutional revision and let the Chongwadae renounce its

stand of absolutely protecting the current Constitution and come up with a new proposal for a constitutional revision by consensus was a calculated and smear operation designed to apply the break on the opposition party calling for a constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system and the masses' struggle against dictatorship and for democracy, to drag the opposition party into the National Assembly by luring it, and to break up the opposition camp and the democratic forces by driving a wedge between them.

After a series of visits to Seoul last year by high-ranking U.S. politicians who had flown in from Washington and held secret conferences with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the Chongwadae put on stage the farce of constitutional revision through compromise, and the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision was formed. As a result, the 10 million signature collection campaign was suspended.

It was the prelude to Washington's reactionary offensive based on the defeat-one-by-one tactic to strangle the democratic forces when the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the chief of the U.S. CIA South Korean branch were replaced from the advocates of the present status to the strong men of the CIA, and when Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, and Morton, director of Intelligence and Research, were dispatched one after another to Seoul as the anti-U.S. and antifascist advance of the students and the democratic forces was intensified and the NKDP called for a referendum on the plans of the ruling and opposition parties for constitutional revision.

From then on, the suppression by force was intensified in an unprecedented manner, and the burn-to-ashes operation against the radical groups and the suppression-first-then-appeasement tactic against the opposition camp were stepped up. This led to the whirlwind of search instructions for and arrest of core members of struggle, the operation to root out the struggle organizations, and the seizure and annihilation operation against the students' demonstration struggle all over South Korea. Thousands of patriotic students and opposition figures were imprisoned. The persistent bribery, maneuvering, and political operation induced the NKDP to internal dispute, which resulted in a complete split.

The farce of agreement on constitutional revision conducted under the initiative of the United States was a sort of deceptive tactic designed to neutralize or liquidate the dissident forces under the signboard of reform in the system. It was a transitional step to create an environment for sustaining dictatorship in the guise of a democratic friend.

It was the United States that was the direct manipulator of the 13 April step to defend the present constitution which touched off great indignation at home and abroad. When the popular masses opposed and undertook strong protest against the 13 April step taken by the Chongwadae, the United States disguised itself as if it had had nothing to do with it, saying that it feels regretful. It, however, cannot hide its vicious scheme. It is the scheme of the United States to extend the term of office of the pro-U.S. military dictatorship.

When U.S. Secretary of State Shultz flew to Seoul in March this year, a rumor about defending the constitution began to circulate. When he left Seoul, the DJP issued an official statement saying that it would resolutely deal with the grave change in the political scene, which was followed by Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April special statement in which he vowed to suspend constitutional revision and stick to the current constitution. This eloquently revealed how openly the United States is controlling the political timetable in South Korea.

Because of this vicious domination and interference by the United States, the discussion of constitutional revision that began in the political scene in South Korea was abruptly suspended; the movement to revise the constitution for a direct election system, which was pushed ahead accommodating the people's zeal for democratization, faced a grave challenge; and a dangerous situation, in which traitor Chon Tu-hwan's plot for retaking power could come true, has been created.

Furthermore, a grave situation is being created in which the U.S. maneuvers for political domination and interference are becoming more fierce and conspicuous with the 1988 Olympics approaching. The United States has determined and abused the 1988 Olympics not to be a sports festival for peace and friendship but to be the most effective means to secure its system for dominating South Korea. Through the Seoul Olympics, the United States is attempting to disguise the colonial South Korea as an independent state and the system of military dictatorship as a system of democratic politics to make South Korea receive international recognition, so that it can maintain security for its colonial rule and make two Koreas an established fact.

For this reason, the U.S. imperialists held the Seoul Olympics card and engaged in all sorts of maneuvers to effectively use it for its sinister political purpose. It called for the ruling-opposition compromise and the agreement on constitutional revision to embellish the Seoul Olympics as a democratic festival. Its manipulated the so-called transfer of government by shifting from the revise-the-constitution tactic to the defend-the-constitution tactics under the pretext of the Olympic Games.

Today, not only our masses but also the international community demands that democratization be implemented before the 1988 Olympics from the ardent desire to make it a sports festival that contributes to world peace and a festival that provides a stepping stone for reunification. However, the U.S. imperialists are engaged in maneuvers running counter to this. This is a vicious challenge to history.

In particular, by becoming more frantic with a large-scale military buildup and perfection of combat readiness under the pretext of what is termed threat of southward invasion as the 1988 Olympics draw near, the United States is now obliterating our people's will for independence, democracy, and reunification and exacerbating tension, thereby threatening peace on the Korean peninsula and in the world. This is proven by the fact that the United States has laid bare its wicked plan to increase and deploy new types of

operational equipment and nuclear weapons in South Korea; additionally store new types of ammunition there; coverge still larger number of naval ships in waters around South Korea; and unprecedentedly strengthen the "Team Spirit" exercise, a preliminary nuclear war, before, during, and after the Olympics, all under the ear-pleasing pretext of a safe staging of the Seoul Olympics.

Where the Berlin Olympics staged under Nazi rule which used the international sporting event as an instrument for a war of aggression have left a shameful spot on history, the Seoul Olympics to be held in South Korea, the colony, are destined to record a still greater crime in history. The mere thought of the Seoul Olympics that will be staged with the mobilization of vast U.S. military forces in the midst of a nuclear war exercise sends shudders up our spines.

The U.S. imperialists are the archvillains of aggression and war who do not hesitate to put the international sporting event, the symbol of peace and friendship, to bad use for their national interests and strategic purposes and are devils and the sworn enemy who, tyrannically standing in the way of the march toward independence, democracy, and reunification, make our masses victims of domination, subjugation, national division, and nuclear war without scruple.

Our people, who have been trodden under by the army boots of the U.S. imperialists under the fascist colonial rule over the past 40 years and who have shed blood because of the wielding of dictatorial swords, are on the brink of being pushed over the terrible, disastrous abyss with their bodies chained indefinitely to the fascist fetters of subordination.

The present situation that marks the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising is at the crossroads of whether the spine-shuddering military dictatorial system will remain in place or whether the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime which committed the great massacre in Kwangju will be buried and a democratic government will be erected on its grave.

Masses of all walks of life: Today, the aspirations of those who fought in the plaza of struggle in Kwangju in May 7 years ago with their blood and lives offered on the altar of national salvation are being mercilessly trampled underfoot. What they unanimously hoped for at that time was to live with all the masses in the country in a new, reunified, democratic, and independent society.

At present, producing a breakthrough for national independence by corresponding to the aspirations of those who participated in the resistance struggle in Kwangju after smashing the maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors and comprador military group who are in the death throes is a pressing task demanded by national history.

How can our masses who have put up a brave fight of resistance against the fascist dictatorship with burning patriotism, resolute resistance spirit,

strong will, and bravery that knows no retreat in fight stay away from the great march of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for national salvation at such a solemn moment of history?

Our masses should rise up more indignantly and more bravely in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle by reviving the spirit of Kwangju.

The political reality in South Korea demands that, above all, the anti-U.S. struggle designed to put an end to the domination and intervention of the U.S. imperialists who support and protect the comprador military dictatorship be decisively strengthened. The U.S. imperialists who control South Korea with all prerogatives of South Korea in their hands are the ones who helped the pro-U.S. military dictatorship come into power, that is to say, are the ones who control the dictatorship from behind the scenes, and they play an indispensable role when it comes to a change of government.

It was none other than the U.S. imperialists who in the days following the 15 August national liberation laid the foundation for colonial rule through the U.S. military administration and fabricated the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee based not on public consent, but through the unilateral 10 May election carried out amid physical violence provided by the U.S. imperialists. It was also none other than the U.S. imperialists who in the days following the 19 April uprising nipped the green bud of democracy with the bayonet called the 16 May coup and then fabricated the military Pak Chong-hui dictatorship and then blocked the timetable for democratic development that began to bud in the wake of the destruction of the Yusin dictatorship following the October resistance struggle for democracy with the 17 May violence to bring the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan into power.

Fantasy and expectation of the United States are precisely a road to self-ruin and the vicious circle of national ordeal and shame. Only when we adhere to a resolute fighting attitude and take a stand against the U.S. imperialists can we survive and the nation and the masses be rescued from perilous crises.

It is high time that everyone treasuring the fate of the nation turned out, upholding the anti-U.S. banner of national salvation. Only when we direct all fighting spearheads to the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation can we cut off the life view of the comprador military dictatorship and effect a new turn in the national liberation struggle to realize democratization and independence.

Today the focus of the anti-U.S. struggle should be directed at checking and frustrating the maneuvers of the United States to try to maintain and prolong the military dictatorship through undisguised full-fledged political interference while seeking the stability of the colonial ruling system. The masses of all walks of life must resolutely smash the sinister U.S. scheme to freeze debate over constitutional revision by running counter to their will, to prolong the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime through the incumbent fascist Constitution, and to achieve the stability of the colonial ruling system through the 1988 Olympic Games.

Our masses should combine the struggle against U.S. political intervention and interference with the struggle against pressure to open the market and the antiwar and antinuclear movement demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, thereby expanding it into a nationwide anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

In the political reality of South Korea, our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation cannot be separated from the antifascist struggle for democratization designed to overthrow the comprador military dictatorship. Our masses should more fiercely fan the flames of the antidictatorial struggle, adopting the anti-U.S. struggle as a basic struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of peerless fascist murderers, who perpetrated the bloody murderous atrocities in Kwangju, and a group of truculent colonial lackeys turning back on the nation and the country and faithfully serving the United States. If the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship re-assumes power, the South Korean people cannot expect their future destinies under the abyss of the present suppressive system and extricate themselves from the yoke of fascism forever, and aspirations for democratization cannot but be completely strangled.

Whatever may happen, our masses should [word indistinct] the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship's attempt to prolong power, but wage an all people struggle to open a new phase for democratization. The masses of all walks of life should strongly demand the abolition of the fascist Constitution and the legislation of a democratic constitution and put an end to the wicked pro-U.S. military dictatorship by pooling the unanimous will for democratization.

Efforts should be concentrated on increasing the anti-U.S. consciousness of independence and antifascist consciousness of democracy of the masses of all walks of life to achieve the development of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation. Only when the anti-U.S. idea and the antidictatorial consciousness of democracy are thoroughly raised can our movement for national salvation be vigorously advanced along the path of upswing. Furthermore, exposing the deceptive trick of the United States is rising as a primary question in promoting the anti-U.S. consciousness under the condition in which it is disguising itself not as the supporter of the comprador military dictatorship but as the friend of the masses while pretending to back the demand of the South Korean people for democratization and take interest in the democratic development of South Korea.

The mass movement organizations and fighting cores should focus their efforts on the work of anti-U.S. consciousness--the work of exposing, in detail, the neocolonial ruling method of the United States and its nature as the ring-leader supporting the comprador military dictatorship--indict the treacherous crimes of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime, and develop the people's antidictatorial sentiments into the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial fighting consciousness.

A key to victory in our movement for national salvation lies in expanding and strengthening the fighting organizations of all walks of life and in realizing coalition between the democratic and patriotic forces and off-stage forces from each party and faction. The fighting organizations of all walks of life are powerful forces which regiment the boundless strength and resourceful mettle of the masses and accelerate the victorious advance of the movement for national salvation.

The fighting organizations should be more firmly consolidated with resolute fighting cores as the main force; the centripetal force of organizations should be solidly cemented; and ideological combination with a broad range of the masses should be achieved to implant a tenacious root in them. Along with this, the cores of movement and fighting organizations should be actively protected from the cruel suppression of the military dictatorship; fighting organizations should be expanded by constantly nurturing reserve cores; and scattered masses should be rallied.

The formation of an all-people united front and the unanimity of action in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle should be sought to organize all walks of life. The realistic situation in which the colonial fascist forces are driving a wedge between the opposition camp and the student movement and between the opposition circles and the off-stage democratic forces while seeking the division of the patriotic and democratic forces demands that all the democratic and patriotic forces counter this maneuver with the strategy of unity. Only when workers and peasants are [word indistinct] with each other and unite with the patriotic youths and students, and the coalition of all the democratic and patriotic forces of all walks of life and from each party and faction is realized can the colonial and fascist forces be defeated with overwhelmingly superior force.

At present the 12 April measure to maintain the Constitution, which the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime took with the support of the United States, is facing the rejection and accusation of the people and the fierce resistance of a broad range of masses. The patriotic youths and students, who have risen up against the comprador military dictatorship and the United States supporting it, are enlarging the scope of their mass advance while crying out against the United States and the dictatorship. In addition, Catholic priests and protestant ministers are waging an antidictatorial sit-in through hunger strikes; democratic labor unions, organizations of farmers, university professors, and artists are struggling against maneuvers to maintain the Constitution; and the off-stage forces are conducting the movement for constitutional revision. As a result, a foundation for an all-people united joint struggle is being laid. This is a very encouraging move.

We should regard even a small success attained in the struggle as a previous experience and accumulate and expand it. On the basis of this, we should form a nationwide united front organization. An efficient way for forming a nationwide united front is to organize a national and democratic front. What is urgently needed to this end is to realize the coalition of the popular

masses of all walks of life--including workers, peasants, youths, and students aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification--and the off-stage forces from each party and faction and to vitalize their nationwide joint struggle.

Individual, sporadic, and momentous resistance is not conducive to defeating the heinous fascist offensives. Nor can we escape from the individual defeats with this type of resistance. Our masses' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation should be developed in a mass, organizational, united, and steady manner. Also, it should be waged as a nationwide struggle amid mutual links, cooperation, and support among the movements of all walks of life.

A nationwide anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation is realized through diverse fighting methods, and its fighting capabilities increase through the vitalization of the movements of all walks of life. Our anti-U.S. and antidictatorial movement for national salvation should decisively avoid such methods as failing to enjoy sympathy from the masses, strongly stage a joint struggle of solidarity through methods which will make everyone sympathize with and participate in, and thoroughly smash the enemy's scheme and conspiracy designed to brand the movement as a procommunist one and to find an excuse for suppression by infiltrating agents and impure and heterogeneous elements into the movement and thus by making the movement a radical and left-leaning one.

Our masses have proud experiences in overthrowing dictatorial regimes and dealing heavy blows to the colonial rule of the United States through a valiant joint struggle of solidarity. By reviving their past invincible mettle and fighting experiences, the masses of all walks of life should realize close solidarity among movements of all classes and strata, movements in regions, and movements in sectors and powerfully wage a joint struggle, effecting an epochal turn in the struggle for national salvation. In particular, the movement of workers should concentrate efforts on maintaining close solidarity with the movement of peasants and on realizing worker-student solidarity.

Even though our struggle is still arduous, the final victory lies in our masses fighting for the cause of justice in firm unity. Our SKNDF will more valiantly wage the struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship and to more greatly undermine the colonial ruling system of the United States through a grand anti-U.S. and antidictatorial march toward national salvation by firmly standing on the same ranks with the masses of all walks of life who are burning with justice and patriotism.

May the fighters of Kwangju resistance be glorious! Long live the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation!

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 14 May 1987, Seoul

VNS Hails Uprising, Anti-U.S. Struggle

SK221130 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 18 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Chol-min: "Let Us Hold up the Anti-U.S. Banner for National Salvation and Bring About the Second Kwangju Resistance"]

[Text] At an important point of independence or subjugation, democracy or fascism, reunification or permanent division, and life or death, our masses significantly greet the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was an eruption of pent-up grudges and indignation of our masses who were suppressed and trampled underfoot to an extreme point. It was a mass resistance struggle which reflected the unanimous desire of the people to obtain the nation's sovereignty and the masses' human rights and to create a new history of reunification.

The historic Kwangju popular uprising was not an accidental event but a natural outcome of history. Our masses, who overthrew the cruel and atrocious Pak Chong-hui Yusin dictatorship through a fierce resistance struggle which began in Taegu and Masan, were filled with great emotion to greet a new spring of democracy. Prompted by such ardent aspiration, the masses from all walks of life including the students courageously rose in the national salvation struggle to completely eradicate the system of military fascist rule which had lasted for 18 years and to create a new life and new world free from dictatorship, suppression, and division of the nation.

However, our masses' hope for greeting the new joy was mercilessly crushed by the fascist frenzy of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, an unprecedented nation seller and murderer who had been propped up by the U.S. imperialists.

To maintain the colonial fascist rule which faced a catastrophic crisis, Chon Tu-hwan under his masters' instigation, touched off the 17 May atrocity, another military coup, and banned all political activities. He perpetrated an unprecedentedly atrocious crackdown by indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning the progressive youths and students, as well as democratic figures, thus reducing all of South Korea to a huge prison.

Our masses who ardently aspired for democracy, civil rights and reunification could not tolerate and idly look on such repressive atrocities by traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The masses' indignation finally erupted in Kwangju, the land of resistance.

The masses from all walks of life in Kwangju, shouting the slogans "Let us overthrow the dictatorship!" and "Let us tear the devilish slaughterer Chon Tu-hwan to death!", bravely rose in a resistance struggle and completely seized Kwangju for 10 days, expelling the heavily armed martial law troops by united strength, thus marking a heroic chapter in history.

Indeed, the flames of Tonghangnan [the civil revolution in 1984] rose again and the spirit of the Kwangju student incident--the patriotic movement--was again demonstrated in Kwangju in the form of a popular uprising. The Kwangju popular uprising was a mass resistance struggle which illuminated the history of resistance struggle in the Far East. The Kwangju popular uprising made people confirm the historic truth that no repression and atrocious power can frustrate the will of the masses who rise in the struggle for freedom and democracy.

Raving that one may kill 70 percent of Kwangju residents, the devilish murderer Chon Tu-hwan, under the instigation of the U.S. masters, burned the innocent citizens, who rose in a just struggle, to death, stabbed them to death with bayonets, shot them to death, cut off women's breasts and extracted embryos from pregnant women, and ran over them with tanks and buried them alive by mobilizing 120,000 troops, airplanes, armored cars and even missiles in Kwangju. Thus, he massacred several thousand citizens through a bloody bestial carnage operation.

However, he was unable to check our people's will for freedom and democracy. Although the aspiration of the Kwangju popular uprising was not achieved due to the fascist clique's repressive offensive, our masses clearly demonstrated to the entire world that even under the atrocious rule of the Yankees and the fascists, they courageously and unyieldingly survived, and greatly shook the foundation of the U.S. colonial military fascist rule.

In particular, the Kwangju popular uprising brought about a complete change in the South Korean masses' viewpoint toward the United States and effected a new turning point in the mass movement. This has the greatest historic significance.

The United States, which had acted as a friend and savior of the Korean people since the 15 August national liberation, branded the just and patriotic Kwangju citizens who rose in the struggle for independence and reunification as mobsters and ordered traitor Chon Tu-hwan to suppress them with iron fists. Thus, the United States made traitor Chon Tu-hwan stain Kwangju with blood by turning over crack units and weapons to him. It directly threatened and menaced our people by bringing even aircraft carriers from Okinawa and the Philippines. This is a fact known to the entire world.

With the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion, those who were engrossed with the idea of worshipping the United States for a long time clearly realized that the United States is not their protector or friend but a wicked aggressor that never hesitates to push other people into a sea of blood in order to maintain its colonial rule. It is a shameless hypocrite and a sworn enemy.

The mass movement of the South Korean people changed its direction to an anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The Kwangju popular uprising was a brilliant event in the history of antifascist struggle for democracy and in the history of national liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world.

Seven years have passed since the Kwangju uprising. However, its aspiration has not been achieved. The U.S. policy of subjugation to maintain its colonial domination over South Korea has become more atrocious and the frenzy of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime has grown more violent.

To resolve the crisis in its colonial rule which is becoming more serious with each passing day, the United States instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to check the will of all the people for democratic constitutional revision and to achieve the clique's long-term power in accordance with the current constitution.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, a group of human butchers who cruelly slaughtered the fellow countrymen, staining their hands with the blood of the compatriots, revealed its dark intention for long-term power and is maneuvering to turn this land into a dark land. The prevailing situation urgently demands that our masses more fiercely wage the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to expel the U.S. aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people. All the people should courageously rise in the struggle with the same spirit and courage as demonstrated by the patriotic people during the Kwangju uprising.

Responding to this demand and appeal, the masses from all walks of life should achieve the cause which the patriots failed in the past. Our masses should resolutely check and frustrate the criminal maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for long-term power and wage a fierce struggle to achieve democratization. At the same time, we should expand this struggle into a struggle against the United States, the behind-the-scene manipulator of maintaining the current constitution.

The Kwangju popular uprising showed that the patriotic masses throughout the country cannot win victory in any just struggle unless they fight in unity. At present, nothing is more important and more urgent for all the people than to bravely carry out the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in firm unity.

Workers, youths, students, businessmen, peasants and even government officials and some conscientious policemen participated in the Kwangju uprising. Learning a lesson from the Kwangju uprising, our masses from all parts of the nation should courageously rise in the struggle to expel the Yankee rascals from this land, to punish the fascists, and to bring about a new independent democratic society.

May, the month of struggle, has come. Let us all touch off the second Kwangju resistance struggle, holding out more highly the banner of independence, democracy and reunification and [word indistinct].

Choe Tae-pok Speaks at Mass Rally

SK210120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1004 GMT 18 May 87

[Speech by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at Pyongyang mass rally to mark the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, held in Pyongyang Stadium on the afternoon of 18 May--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, today we significantly mark the seventh anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising amid the magnificent environment in which all workers in the northern half of the Republic are effecting new great upsurges in the struggle to carry out the task for the first year of the Third 7-Year Plan, upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the greater leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, and in which the South Korean people and youths and students are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

The heroic popular uprising in Kwangju, South Korea, in May 7 years ago was an explosion of the long pent-up resentment of the South Korean people who had been oppressed and suffered under the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule, and it was an eruption of their consistent aspiration and yearning for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a mass antifascist resistance for national salvation against the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, implemented an expanded emergency martial law throughout South Korea and perpetrated a fascist offensive to suppress the aspirations of the youths, students, and people who demanded the democratization of society after the fall of the traitor Pak Chong-hui, the ringleader of the Yusin dictatorship. [applause]

The South Korean people, who strongly called for democratic politics in the wake of the fall of the 18-year long Pak Chong-hui military fascist dictatorship, fanned the flames of the mass resistance in Kwangju when the Yusin remnants' maneuvers to maintain the fascist Yusin dictatorial system reached its climax. On 18 May, the youths, students, and residents in Kwangju took to the streets of resistance, chanting, "Call off the emergency martial law," "Abolish the Yusin system," and "Chon Tu-hwan, step down." Despite the suppression imposed by the martial law forces, they threaded their way through the streets of resistance, armed themselves with weapons they took from the enemy, organized struggle organizations such as the Democratic Struggle Committee and the Citizens' Army, and undertook a mass and organized armed uprising.

The uprising masses drove the martial law forces out of the city with stubborn struggle; and after occupying the puppet provincial government building and other puppet government offices and government-patronized organizations, they controlled the entire city, turning Kwangju--in which the fascist murderers had prevailed--into a city of freedom and democracy.

In this struggle, the uprisers destroyed and burned some 70 buildings housing fascist government institutions and 459 vehicles. They captured enough weapons and ammunition to supply two army divisions.

Over 1 million residents of all walks of life in Kwangju and in its outskirts participated in the heroic resistance, and the flames of the resistance spread into nearly all cities and counties of South Cholla Province, including Mokpo, Naju, Hwasun, Yonggwang, and Tamyang, and into a broad area of North Cholla Province.

In consternation at the daring advance of the Kwangju popular uprisers, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique responded to the uprising with the most vicious and cruel mass slaughter operation in history. The U.S. imperialists passed control of the 70,000 strong puppet troops under their command, plus tanks, armored cars, heavy artillery, and even airplanes and missiles, to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist villains; instructed them to repress the uprising masses with iron fists; and protected the puppets' barbarous massacre, threatening the South Korean people by mobilizing their aggressive forces and aircraft carriers.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved: You may kill 70 percent of the Kwangju residents. Kill all young men. He even made the paratroopers take hallucinogens and perpetrate an indiscriminate massacre of the demonstrating masses. Using even a poisonous chemical weapon, the bloodthirsty beasts committed the brutal and barbarous massacre of those who rose up in democratic resistance, shooting them to death, bayoneting them to death, beating them to death, burning them to death, burying them alive, and running them over at random.

They did not hesitate to commit such devilish barbarities as killing a 4-year-old child by cutting off his limbs, beating a teenager over the head with a club and pulling out his eyes, disrobing a college coed and killing her by cutting off her breasts, and cutting the belly of a pregnant woman, taking out the fetus and throwing it away.

The barbarous massacre of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique resulted in the merciless deaths of some 5,000 and in some 14,000 injured and thousands arrested, filling the streets of Kwangju--the city of resistance--with the corpses of the uprisers, staining them with the blood of the brave people who resisted.

Truly, the barbarous mass massacre which the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed in Kwangju under the direction of the U.S. imperialists was the most cruel and brutal barbarity of fratricidal massacre unprecedented in the history of mankind, and it was the most vicious act of slaughtering the nation, far surpassing the cruelty and beastliness of notorious murderers worldwide.

Although the Kwangju popular uprising was suppressed by the oppressors, it was a historical event of notable significance in the history of the South Korean people's struggle for national salvation and the history of the world's oppressed people's struggle for national liberation. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The heroic uprising of the people of Kwangju in which many people rose up all at once and bravely struggled taking up arms has greatly shaken the South Korean fascist ruling base and made the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the military fascist elements tremble with anxiety and fear.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a historical milestone that opened a new stage in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation in South

Korea. Through the Kwangju incident, the South Korean people came to be clearly aware that the United States is far from a friend but rather, an aggressor, plunderer, and murderer, thereby turning the spearhead of the struggle gradually toward opposing the U.S. imperialists.

The Kwangju popular uprising demonstrated once again to the entire world that the South Korean youths, students, and people maintain their struggle spirit even under the most savage colonial fascist rule without parallel in history, and shook the colonial military fascist ruling base of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at its very root.

The Kwangju popular uprising also greatly excited and encouraged the world's oppressed people struggling for national liberation and independence. Although there have been many instances of the people's struggle against oppression and subjugation in modern Asian history, there has never been such a heroic struggle as the Kwangju popular uprising in which the people fought with bare fists against the vast regular armed forces of the imperialist aggressors and their stooges, liberated the entire city, and wage a fierce struggle, defending the city for as long as 10 days.

Truly, through their bloody struggle, the uprisers of Kwangju demonstrated to the entire world the Korean people's heroic spirit, and recorded a shining chapter in the history of the South Korean people's struggle for liberation. The heroic exploits of the brave fighters of resistance of Kwangju will live long in the hearts of our people and the world's people.

On the occasion of marking the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, in the name of all the people of the northern half of the republic, I express my noble tribute to the uprisers who bravely fought in the days of the resistance for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country, and express my deep condolences to the fallen fighters and their bereaved families. [applause]

Comrades, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique cruelly suppressed the Kwangju popular uprising with guns and bayonets. However, they were unable to halt the South Korean people's struggle for freedom and democracy.

Through bloody experience the South Korean people learned that as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, neither the nation's sovereignty and democratization of society nor the peaceful reunification of the nation can be attained. Thus, they began to raise the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle. [applause]

Since the Kwangju uprising the South Korean people, youths and students have raided the U.S. imperialists' ruling organizations everywhere, including U.S. cultural centers, and burned the Stars and Stripes. With this struggle as the start, they highly raised the anti-U.S. banner for independence, and it has been strengthened and developed into the struggle to eradicate basically the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule today.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence by the South Korean people, youths and students is waged by putting forward such lofty demands as opposition to the training of the U.S. imperialist mercenaries, resolute opposition to "Team Spirit," withdrawal of nuclear weapons, and eradication of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. This struggle has also developed into a mass struggle, bringing together broad elements of the masses including workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, religionists and opposition politicians, going beyond the scope of few forerunners.

Today the anti-U.S. struggle for independence constitutes the main stream in the South Korean people's struggle for liberation. The antifascist struggle for democratization opposing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's military fascist rule and the struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, as well as the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, have been strengthened in South Korea with each passing day. [applause]

Since the Kwangju uprising, the South Korean people, youths and students have staged antigovernment rallies and demonstrations almost every day with the determination not to tolerate any longer the dictatorship blocking the democratization of society. They have vigorously waged joint and united struggles while closely linking the student struggle to the mass struggle including the workers' movement and peasants' movement.

The South Korean people, youths and students in particular, put forward as an impending task the struggle to crush the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers for long-term power and to achieve the democratization of society, with last year's 10 million signature campaign as the start, and persistently waged various forms of struggle while organizing and raising the consciousness of the masses from all walks of life. Thus, they gave a severe blow to the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are frantically running amok to repress and eradicate the struggle of the South Korean people, youths and students for independence, democracy and reunification by mobilizing all repressive forces including the puppet police, thus perpetrating unprecedentedly vicious fascist suppressive commotions. However, such commotions only result in touching off greater resistance by a broader range of people from all walks of life.

On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, I, in the name of all the people in the northern half of the republic, extend warm militant greetings to the South Korean people, youths and students who are vigorously carrying out the anti-U.S. and antifascist national salvation struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, not yielding to the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. I also send ardent support and encouragement to their just and patriotic struggle. [applause]

Comrades, after the Kwangju incident the U.S. imperialists established a military fascist dictatorship, which far surpasses the Yusin fascist dictatorship,

by bringing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to the front and further strengthened their colonial fascist rule. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who came to power as reward for slaughtering his fellow countrymen by wielding guns and bayonets he received from the U.S. imperialists, indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and massacred the South Korean youths and students, as well as the patriotic people. He reduced South Korea to a miserable land and a huge prison where no trace of freedom and democracy can be found and human rights are most viciously infringed upon.

During the last year the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique booked some 1 million and 79,000 innocent residents on charge of violating various evil laws, indicted some 340,000 people and inflicted cruel punishment upon some 10,000 youths, students and people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist repressive commotion has become more frenzied with the beginning of the year. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique raised the curtain of its massacre operation early this year by torturing and slaughtering Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student. On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, it ordered a special guard posture throughout South Korea and cruelly suppressed the people from all walks of life who opposed its maneuvers for long-term power by wielding bayonets.

Such a fascist frenzy by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is linked to the maneuvers to maintain and extend the current colonial military fascist rule. Whenever their colonial rule faces a crisis in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists settle the situation by replacing their stooges. As the South Korean people's struggle for constitutional revision to favor the direct election system has expanded into a powerful anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, the U.S. imperialists are blocking the democratization of the South Korean society while more undisguisedly interfering in South Korea's domestic affairs in an attempt to maintain their collapsing colonial rule.

Replacing the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea and the field director of the U.S. CIA at the same time and sending leading errand boys to South Korea one after another, the U.S. imperialists had them settle the situation and actively instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique behind the scenes to split and break up the opposition party and democratic forces by putting forth the slogan for negotiations between the ruling and opposition circles.

As all their schemes and maneuvers ended in failure, the U.S. imperialists openly manipulated the puppets' maneuvers for long-term power. That traitor Chon Tu-hwan suspended discussion of constitutional revision on 13 April and announced a so-called important decision to transfer the government in accordance with the current constitution is, in fact, a political coup perpetrated under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and is an act of openly burglarizing power and officially declaring the extension of the current military fascist dictatorship by ignoring the South Korean people's demand for democratization.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are not only the ringleaders of the Kwangju tragedy, they are also the very fascists who are blocking the democratization of the South Korean society and they are cunning and shameless aggressors. It is also proved that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a filthy stooge of the U.S. imperialists for their colonial rule and a nation-selling traitor.

The U.S. imperialists are running amok not only to maintain continuously their colonial fascist rule in South Korea but also to permanently seize South Korea as their military base and an advanced nuclear base. The U.S. imperialists, declaring South Korea as the front line in U.S. strategy, turned South Korea into a dangerous powder keg in which nuclear weapons are deployed more densely than anywhere else in the world by introducing more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types.

Today the U.S. imperialists are consistently staging war exercises to implement the already-completed nuclear war plan, while undisguisedly raving about their readiness to use nuclear weapons in an emergency on the Korean peninsula. This is clearly shown by the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists staged from 19 February together with the South Korean puppets.

During the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists staged a nuclear offensive exercise against our republic. They mobilized a huge force of more than 200,000 troops and various modern lethal weapons including a group of carriers that were equipped with nuclear weapons, and even deployed E-4B command aircraft for aerial nuclear war. This exercise was an extremely dangerous test nuclear war designed to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and to expand it to a global thermonuclear war.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is actively following the U.S. imperialists' adventurous war policy, staged in succession such large-scale war exercises as "Ttangkbul" and so forth as soon as the joint military exercise ended. Thus, it further strained the situation in our country and aggravated the North-South confrontation to an extreme point.

The grave and dangerous nature of the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique was more clearly revealed during the so-called military committee meeting held in Washington from 5 to 7 May and in a series of military steps discussed in the annual Security Consultative Meeting.

During these military conferences, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique slandered us on the pretext of success in the 1988 Olympics. They decided to take such adventurous measures as assembling enormous aggressive forces in South Korea; deploying the U.S. Pacific Fleet in the coastal sea of South Korea; further strengthening the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise next year and the year after next; supplying additional new high-efficiency bombs to South Korea; and establishing an emergency communications system between the United States and South Korea.

This was a war conference with an aggressive, nation-selling, and treacherous nature unseen in the previous annual meetings of the security consultative meeting. This shows how frantically the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are running amok to further aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and to increase the danger of war.

Such a war conference between the aggressors and nation sellers goes against the lofty ideals of the Olympics, a festival of peace. It is an extremely bellicose and provocative act which runs counter to the so-called contacts and easing of tension which the United States claimed to newly pursue in its dialogue between North and South Korea.

Because of the reckless war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, today a situation more acute than ever before has been created in our country and a very dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment is facing us.

This has something to do with the overall rejection of our sincere and unanimous proposals for dialogue by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique under the U.S. imperialists' instigation and with its act of further aggravating the political and military confrontation between the North and the South.

As is already known to the world, we put forth the proposal for high-level North-South political-military talks to eliminate the state of acute political and military confrontation created between the North and the South and to realize an atmosphere favorable to dialogue and peace, and made every possible effort to realize this proposal.

We sent letters urging the holding of North-South political and military talks to the South Korean side on many occasions. When the South Korean side, ignoring our reasonable proposal, put forth the issue of resuming the existing dialogue and holding prime ministerial talks, we repeatedly put forward new epochal proposals while accepting [poyong] it or showing agreement with it. Thus, we made all sincere and earnest efforts to continue the North-South dialogue.

However, the South Korean authorities not only evaded all of our reasonable proposals for dialogue but also put forward so-called water resources talks as the precondition for all North-South dialogue. Thus, they totally rejected dialogue itself. Such maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique clearly showed that it is, in actuality, pursuing confrontation and war while giving lip service to dialogue, peace, and so forth.

Even ignoring our reunification-aspiring proposal to cohost the Olympics, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is running amok to realize the single entry into the United Nations by separately holding the Olympics at any cost while pursuing division and cross-recognition. Such an antireunification position by the Chon Tu-hwan clique was clearly revealed in the so-called official view made clear by the puppet government in connection with the reunification policy of the Reunification Democratic Party, the prime opposition party recently founded in South Korea.

In its so-called official view, the puppet clique said that the system and ideals of the reunified fatherland should be based on liberal democracy. Thus, it openly raved that it would expand the current anticommunist system in South Korea into the northern half of the republic and would realize reunification through victory over communism. It even described the principles for reunification agreed upon and declared between the North and the South in their joint statement as the theory of North-South coexistence, thus making absurd remarks, denying the statement.

The puppets' assertion is, in essence, an official declaration of reunification through war and by the means of armed forces and is the same as an official denial of dialogue itself.

As all facts show, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are the most vicious enemy of all the Korean people who blocks the independence and democratization of the South Korean society and who disturbs peace in and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I sternly denounce with surging indignation as our sworn enemy the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied the southern half of our fatherland with armed forces, who cruelly slaughtered the Kwangju uprisers, and who are running amok to maintain the colonial military fascist rule in South Korea and to block the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. [shouts of slogans]

Comrades, the way to achieve the aspirations chanted by the Kwangju uprisers in the streets of resistance is to achieve the independence and democratization of the South Korea and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who act as masters in South Korea by seizing real power, remain in South Korea, neither democratic development of the South Korean society nor the peaceful reunification of the nation can be expected.

The South Korean people, youths, and students should continuously and courageously struggle to expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and to end the cursed colonial rule by more highly upholding the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. They should check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers and adventurous military exercise commotion of the U.S. imperialists and should more powerfully wage the antiwar and antinuclear struggle to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

The U.S. imperialists should give up their foolish ambition to permanently occupy South Korea and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggressor troops and nuclear weapons. To achieve the peaceful reunification of the nation of the nation by putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, the South Korean society should be democratized.

The South Korean youths, students, and people from all walks of life should attain the freedom of political activities including the freedom of press,

publication, assembly, and association by eradicating the fascist repressive rule which has lasted for over 40 years. They should tenaciously struggle to make the youths, students, and patriotic people who were illegally arrested unconditionally released.

It is an impending struggle task for the South Korean people today to crush the Chon Tu-hwan clique's plot for long-term power. All parties, factions, and people from all walks of life should continuously and courageously struggle to realize constitutional revision to favor a direct election system and to replace the current military fascist dictatorship with a democratic regime.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should give up the maneuvers for long-term power based on the current constitution and should immediately step down from power according to the demand of the South Korean people.

Today the key to open a breakthrough to national reunification under the prevailing situation is to eliminate the acute political and military confrontation between the North and South at an early date and to create an atmosphere of trust within the country. This problem can be resolved only by realizing the high-level North-South political and military talks that we have already proposed.

All Korean compatriots in the North, South, and overseas should actively struggle to realize our reasonable proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks and should check and frustrate every step the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who pursue anticommunist confrontation and permanent division, refusing North-South dialogue.

The most just and prompt way to resolve the reunification issue through dialogue and negotiations is to found a confederal state through North-South collaboration. The Korean compatriots at home and abroad should crush the policy of confrontation and maneuvers of division by the domestic and foreign plottists in firm unity under the banner of the great national unity and should rise as one in a pan-national struggle to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. [applause]

Today, the people in the northern half of the republic are faced with a grave and glorious task to crush the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and to expedite the complete victory of socialism and national reunification.

All workers should effect new miracles and innovations in all domains and units to carry out the tasks of the first year of the Third 7-Year Plan by upholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the First Session of the Eighth SPA.

Only victory and glory are laid before our people who advance by upholding the great leader and following the wise leadership of the glorious party. Let us all fight more vigorously for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Commentary on Suppression of Service

SK270003 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 25 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Suppressive Madness by Those Who Are Seized by Fear"]

[Text] The South Korean fascist military clique blocked by force a pan-national memorial service which was to be held in Pagoda Park in Seoul on the afternoon of 23 May by the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon] to mark the anniversary of the Kwangju incident.

Whimsically branding this memorial service as illegal and threatening to completely block it, the fascist clique twice kicked up commotions of checking passers-by on the streets in Seoul, on the eve and in the early morning of the day designated for the memorial service.

Furthermore, it laid a tight cordon by intensively deploying as many as 15,000 suppressive policemen along the streets leading to the park and in areas around universities. At the same time, the suppressive police fired teargas canisters at the crowds, no matter how small the gatherings were, to disperse them and then took them to police stations indiscriminately.

The number of youths, students, and people of all walks of life taken to the police stations on this day by the fascist clique reportedly totals more than 1,350. This is another form of exercising violent and cruel government power that blatantly lays bare the puppets' fascist madness which has reached an extreme point.

The memorial service that youths, students, and people of all walks of life in South Korea planned to hold at the Pagoda Park in Seoul was to commemorate the souls of those who fell. They had planned to hold a public rally to mark the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju uprising. However, the fascist clique, which became so frenzied about this meeting, ruthlessly suppressed and arrested those who tried to participate in the rally by mounting a military operation. How can anyone commit such a tyrannical act unless he is beside himself?

It is because the crimes committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are so enormous and because the people harbor bitter grudges against these crimes that the ring has blocked even a peaceful memorial service by forceful means. This reminds us of a proverb that a sinner is seized with fear.

The reckless, bloody scenes created in Kwangju during the uprising, a fratricidal act unprecedented in world history, have become an unhealing wound among the South Korean people. The South Korean youths, students, and people can hardly suppress their gushing indignation over the fact that the murderers who committed the gruesome acts of butchery have not only stayed in power without saying a word of apology for what they did, but they have also continued adding traitorous acts to what they had already done, while taking measures to remain in power under the protection of the U.S. imperialists.

Following the so-called important decision by traitor Chon Tu-hwan which has laid bare his scheme to stay in power indefinitely, the fierce flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle have begun to burn [words indistinct] volcano throughout South Korea and are now spreading rapidly into all sectors of society.

Moreover, with the recent revelation of the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has withheld the truth of the death of the late Pak Chong-chol, who died as a result of torture, the indignation and outrage of the youths and students seems to be on the verge of a still greater explosion.

Fearing that the rally planned by the off-stage democratic forces could have become a site of exposing and condemning their crimes and that the outrage of the masses could explode, the puppets had to suppress it with madness.

Through the suppressive brutality committed against the peaceful memorial service by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, people have developed a clear view of the puppets' fascist murderous inclination not to hesitate creating another massacre in Kwangju to stay in power, and of the dark social condition of South Korea where freedom and democracy have been obliterated to the point that even their shadows do not exist, and where bayonet-wielding is rampant.

The liberal democracy being advertised by the puppets is their tyrannical freedom and freedom of suppression with which they can trample underfoot the people's freedom and rights as they please.

However, bayonets are not a panacea. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring calculates that it can continue to prolong its life by the use of violence after having committed such staggering crimes before the nation and people, it is a great miscalculation. Crimes will certainly be punished and suppression inevitably invites greater resistance.

As demonstrated by the fact that thousands of youths, students, and people waged a fierce demonstration struggle condemning and denouncing traitor Chon Tu-hwan in defiance of the murderous suppression, the fighting spirit of the South Korean youths, students, and people can never be bent whatever tricks the traitor may use. They are determined not to tolerate the puppet Chon Tu-hwan regime anymore. If the puppets fail to take notice of such public sentiment and run amok in bayonet-wielding instead, they will only hasten their demise.

/6662

CSO: 4100/155

END

26

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names which are rendered phonetically or transliterated by FBIS/JPRS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Africa (Sub-Sahara), Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically. Current JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcovers or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. DOD consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate

command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.) For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (703) 527-2368, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.